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## FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

### STATE CAPITAL.

**Dangerous Illness of a Democratic Senator—White the Republican Nominee for Speaker of the Senate—James H. Webb Nominated for Speaker of the House—Gen. Selfridge Nominated for Clerk of the House—Other Minor Nominations, &c., &c.**

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 2, 1871.

THE DEMOCRATS ALARMED.

Democratic Senators were alarmed to-day on information that Miller, of Cumberland, being dangerously ill, could not be here to-morrow to vote on organization. Being telegraphed to, he promised to be here to-morrow if possible.

Warfel (Republican), of Lancaster, buries his mother to-morrow, and has a very sick child, and may not be here.

FOR SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

The Republican Senatorial caucus this afternoon nominated White for Speaker, Hamersly for Clerk, and Rogers and Cowan for assistants, with nearly all the old officers.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

The Republican House caucus this evening nominated James W. Webb for Speaker. Webb received thirty-three votes; McJunkin thirteen.

FOR CLERKS.

Selfridge for clerk and Lee and Snull for assistants were unanimously renominated.

LEFT DISSATISFIED.

A. C. Smith, of Dauphin, left the caucus dissatisfied.

TRANSCRIBING CLERKS.

T. Harlan, of Chester; G. Haley, of Luzerne; T. Moorehead, of Erie; B. Eberly, of Lancaster; J. Bodine, of Tioga; Chas. Summerville, of Philadelphia.

SERGEANT AT ARMS.

Wm. J. Owens, of Philadelphia. Assistants: J. G. Ramsey, of Allegheny; M. M. Mott, of Susquehanna; Isaiah Shriver, of Philadelphia.

DOOR KEEPER AND ASSISTANTS.

H. K. Sample, of Pittsburgh. Assistants, E. J. Adamson and James Bonebrake, of Allegheny; J. G. Henderson, of Indiana.

MESSENGER AND ASSISTANTS.

J. C. Pinanigan, of Venango. Assistants, S. L. Kauffman, of Lancaster; D. S. Elliott, of Bedford; James D. Carpenter, of Dauphin.

OTHER MINOR OFFICES.

Doorkeeper of rotunda, A. B. Wolf, of Washington.

Postmaster—A. B. McCartney, of Mercer. Assistant—H. A. Cochran, of Washington.

Superintendent of folders—James Rems, of Philadelphia, with eleven pasters and folders.

HOUSE CAUCUS.

The House Democratic caucus meets to-morrow.

SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus was long and stormy. Wallace was nominated for Speaker and Zeigler for clerk. John Ahern, of Philadelphia was beaten for Sergeant-at-arms and W. B. Coolihan, of Schuylkill—Randall's man—elected. This was the most hotly contested, the First District claiming this office on account of its recent Democratic victory.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.

The Democratic senatorial caucus go through at half-past ten, as follows: Assistant clerks, Timothy A. Sloan, William P. Furey.

Transcribing clerks, Ezais Rehig, H. C. Keyser, Wm. Bayard, Wm. Merrick.

Sergeant-at-arms, John P. Cullighan. Assistant sergeants-at-arms, J. R. Dunbar, J. S. Duncan.

Postmaster, J. A. Beale.

Doorkeeper, Mordecai Willard. Assistants, Frank Seibs, John Deitrick.

Messenger, John Keefer. Assistants, Jacob Paul, Herman Kretz.

Superintendent of folding-room, Joseph G. Goward, and six pasters;

Miller's physician telegraphs he will be here to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, January 3, 1871.

The House convened at twelve o'clock, and the crowd was large.

G. F. STELLING, Lutheran Minister of Harrisburg, then delivered a prayer.

The usual preliminaries were then gone through with. Mr. Webb, Republican, was then elected Speaker by a party vote, the Republicans unanimously being ten. Mr. Ellis was the Democratic nominee. Mr. Webb's speech was brief, reaffirming Republican principles and the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania. The balance of the Republican caucus ticket sent last night was elected.

Mr. SKINNER arose to substitute Cooper, Democratic, for Reynolds for Sergeant-at-Arms, in a long speech, which was disagreed to by a party vote after an excited discussion.

The Democrats had nominated the following: Clerk, T. Sprole Leisening, Philadelphia; Assistant, John Ferry, Philadelphia.

Transcribing Clerks, Cornelius J. Dougherty, A. H. Renshaw, John H. Odenweider John Tood, V. A. Smazsh.

Sergeant at Arms, Captain J. H. Cooper Lawrence, with assistants.

Doorkeeper, Josiah Jennings, Berks.

Messenger, John Hankey, Berks.

Postmaster, J. L. Davis, Montgomery Johnson, of Philadelphia.

It was moved that an invitation be extended to the clergymen of Harrisburg to open the sessions with prayer, the question of compensation to be referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

The House adjourned at half past two to meet at eleven o'clock to-morrow.

The sessions are to last from 11 to 1 o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

**Wallace, Democrat, Elected Speaker of the Senate—He Makes A Lengthy Speech—Several Important Bills and Resolutions Proposed.**

HARRISBURG, January 3, 1871.

The Senate convened at three o'clock. The attendance was greater than in the House. Messrs. Hiester and Warfel, whose absence was feared, both appeared and there was a full Senate. Rev. Griffith, old chaplain, opened the session with prayer.

After the returns of the general election were read, the Speaker, Mr. White, attended to the death of Mr. Watts in the First District. His writ, ordering a special election was read.

The returns electing Dechert, Democrat, over Fox, which gave Dechert 14,187, and Lindley 12,488. The new Senators were sworn in.

Mr. Wallace is elected Speaker, and the whole Democratic caucus ticket was elected by one majority—17 to 16.

Mr. WALLACE said: "Senators: Accept my thanks for the honor conferred upon me. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the post with impartiality, and pray your aid and support in the administration of rules and the preservation of that decorum which becomes the Senate.

In assuming control of this body for the first time in ten years, we recognize our responsibility, and forgetful of the calumnies that have been heaped upon us during all of those years, and faithful always to the great doctrines of free government, long at their ebb but now approaching their full tide in the public mind, we trust their power to guide us in the future. Taking no steps backward, it is our mission to remedy the evil of the present by accomplished facts; and their logical consequence are to be justly estimated, and in their light we must hold our policy to lead the State and control the nation.

Experimental reforms are worse than useless, but healthy progress under the guidance of established truths becomes a necessity and a duty. To lead in such reforms; to guide our coach loved State in such a channel as to increase and develope her resources; locate her upon the pinnacle to resound with the hum of busy industry; to give equal and honest representation to every citizen; to retrench in her expenditures; to pay her debts; to check the tide of special legislation; to banish corrupting and debasing influences from the seats of power, are objects worthy the intellects and energies of each of us.

Uncontrolled power by a political organization during a long term of years inevitably begets mismanagement and extravagance, and the administration of affairs of this Commonwealth has been no exception to this rule. In the correction of these wrongs, Senators, we invite your cordial co-operation. The Constitution commands us this year to apportion and distribute equally throughout the State Senatorial and Representative. This provision is mandatory to perform. It now is a sworn obligation. To perform it in a spirit of equality, of honesty and fairness, shall be fairly and justly represented in these halls is imperatively demanded of this Legislature; and a just representation for all the people and a fair hearing for every shade of sentiment in a constitutional convention, when it shall be your pleasure to call one, are vital pre-requisites to the creation of an acceptable organic law, and their denial will ensure its defeat.

The rights of one-half of the people of your commercial metropolis in a matter of the election of officers, have been outraged and trampled upon by the preceding Legislature, and they are denied a voice in their choice and they are thus disfranchised in one of the most vital matters of local self government.

To correct this violation of a fundamental American principle, we earnestly invoke you to give relief to our over worked Supreme Court and it should have our earliest attention. Special legislation has become the vice of our system. The prevalence of a general rule of law over our whole territory, upon subjects usually within the scope of legislative action, is now the exception, and special enactments and special privileges are found upon almost every page of our voluminous annual statute book. To put an end to this and to govern the people by a salutary and general law a pressure of which shall be right and equal, seem to be our plain duties. The correction of the imperfections of an administration in redress of wrongs that are potent, and in performance of duties peremptorily enjoined, right and justice are infinitely better guides than a desire for partisan advantage or efforts for party success. Reason, concession and mutual difference in the performance of duties now before us will ensure their satisfactory accomplishment and an inflexible will and a united purpose in support of vital principles will command their success.

"For this spirit the representatives of 35,000 citizens of the Commonwealth for years have been misrepresented and disfranchised by an assume control of the Pennsylvania Senate. Anxious to aid in launching the State upon a career of healthful progress and well digested reform, earnest in their determination to shape the present so as to control the future, and ready to extend the fraternal grasp to all who are forgetful of the past, we can see the pathway of the State and Republic only made clear by an economical administration, good government, magnanimous forgiveness, and a genuine spirit of the world wide charity."

SENATE.

APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. LEWIS of Berks, moved the appointment of a special committee of five on the apportionment of the state.

AMENDED.

Mr. WHITE of Indiana, amended it to seven, and the resolution so amended was passed.

A SEPTENNIAL CENSUS ORDERED.

Mr BROADHEAD of Carbon introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to report to the Senate as early as possible the Septennial census of 1870 in detail, by cities, counties, boroughs, wards, and townships, and that five hundred copies be printed. Laid over until to-morrow.

A RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Mr. RANDALL, Democrat, moved that a resolution of thanks be given to the retiring clerk, G. W. Hammersley, Republican, for faithful services for a quarter of a century. Carried unanimously.

TO REVISE THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. CORNELL, Republican, introduced a bill providing for a convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The citizens are to vote for or against the convention, on the first Monday in June next; the Governor is to make a proclamation of the result, by the first of July; members of the convention are to be elected by the first Tuesday of Jan; the convention is to be composed of 135 members thirty-two members at large, each vote to vote for 16. The convention is to meet on the first Tuesday of September. The bill has been published extensively.

A SIMILAR BILL.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill of the same import, providing for taking the sense of the people on the second Tuesday of June on calling a convention and at the same time to elect delegates, thirty-two at large; each elector to vote for sixteen; the balance to be elected on the cumulative system; the Governor to proclaim the result the second Tuesday of July; the convention to meet the second Tuesday of September.

THE SUBJECTS OF THE AMENDMENT.

The subjects of the amendment indicated are the abolition of special legislation, increase in the number of legislators, lengthening the term of Executive office to four years, making the re-election of Governor unconstitutional, creating an office of Lieutenant Governor and making it and the State Treasurer elective by the people, a reform of the judiciary system and the regulation of appropriation of public funds. Both bills were laid on the table in the absence of the Standing Committee

Mr. BUCK ALEW moved to select a committee of seven on Constitutional Reform, which was carried.

Adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

## MEMPHIS.

**Terrible Railroad Accident—Several Persons Burned to Death and Many Seriously Injured.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette].

MEMPHIS, January 3.—The accident on the Missouri and Tennessee Railroad this morning was more terrible than at first reported. As the train was crossing the iron bridge in Nonconnah Bottom, five miles south from here, the axles of the luggage car broke, and a second-class passenger car dashed down the embankment. It immediately took fire and burned rapidly.

Peter Keefer, conductor, standing by the stove at the time, was dashed against it and severely burned, but managed to extricate himself from the debris, and climbed out of the window and worked heroically to save the poor negroes with whom the car was filled who were screaming for aid. But such was the rapidity of the flames that nearly all the injured were burned to death, as the heat prevented those uninjured from assisting.

The next passenger coach was dashed through the bridge and literally smashed through. A few of its occupants were seriously injured, and as soon as the news reached the city a number of surgeons and others repaired to the scene, and everything was done to relieve the sufferers, most of whom were brought here to the hospital.

The screams of the sufferers so appalled many that they were unable to afford any assistance.

After the fire died out a skull, supposed to be that of Dan White, was found in the top of the stove.

## ST. LOUIS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Arrival of Archbishop Kenrick.

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—Archbishop Kenrick, who arrived here on Thursday night after an absence of a year in Rome, during which time he took a prominent part in the Ecumenical Council, was formally received to-day at St. John's Church. A procession, consisting of the various Catholic organizations, numbering over two thousand persons, paraded the streets with banners and music. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and thousands were unable to obtain entrance. The Archbishop was escorted to the church by all the clergy of the city, presenting an imposing appearance. Father Brun delivered the welcoming address, to which the Archbishop responded.

Two gamblers named Goodlet and Deming had a difficulty on Fourth street on Monday night, and pistols were freely used. Goodlet was badly wounded in the chest.

In Leavenworth on Monday a man named Kennedy, who suspected another man named Godfrey of being too intimate with his wife, met him on the street and put four pistol balls through his head, killing him instantly. Kennedy gave himself up.

## MICHIGAN.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

**The Senatorial Struggle—Several Candidates in the Field—Thos. W. Ferry's Chances Considered Good.**

LANSING, January 3.—The Senatorial question absorbs the attention of all. Messrs. Jacob M. Howard, William A. Howard, Austin Blair and Thos. W. Ferry are here, each supported by a powerful and active lobby, although it is admitted that Wm. A. Howard's prospects are somewhat brighter.

This afternoon the general feeling is that the real struggle will be between Blair and Ferry. Both speak confident of success. Mr. Jacob M. Howard's chances are considered slim unless it is found impossible to concentrate enough votes on either Blair or Ferry, in which case two of Howard's men will come forward as his choice in favor of Jacob M. Howard. At present Ferry is decidedly ahead of all.

The Senatorial caucus will be held to-morrow night.

## FIRES.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—Christ Church, a county edifice on Thirteenth street, between Olive and Locust, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss from $10,000 to $15,000.

CLEVELAND, O., January 3.—A fire broke out in Cleveland this morning, the Stockhouse of the Waterman Iron Company's furnaces, at Sharon, Pa., was destroyed by fire, together with several coal cars, &c. Cause of the fire not certainly known. Loss estimated between $20,000 and $30,000, fully insured. The building will be rebuilt immediately.

The German Fair in Philadelphia.

[By Telegraph to the Gazette.]

## NEW YORK CITY.

**A Mysterious Steamer—Theodore Tilton Relieved from His Editorial Labors—More Intelligence from the Georgia Elections, &c., &c.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 3, 1871.

BUSINESS.

Business was generally suspended yesterday, while the saloons, theatres and other places of resort were thronged. The flags at City Hall were displayed at mast-head.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

The *Tribune's* Albany correspondent telegraphed last evening that so far as important business to come before the Legislature can be foreseen, the canal and railroad question appear to be the most prominent. Senator Hardenburgh will endeavor to have the present low canal tolls continued through another year. On the other hand, the deficiencies of the canal receipts and large outlays necessary to continue the work on the new capitol, give financial matters an ugly look for the party in power.

A MYSTERIOUS STEAMER.

By the arrival of the steamship City of Port Au Prince, at this port yesterday, from Port Au Prince, December 23d, we learn the steamer Hornet arrived at that port on the 18th. She was short of coal, which was supplied her, and she sailed from there on the 20th. Her destination is unknown. While at Nassau, application was made by the agent of the *Hornet*, to the Governor, for permission to send her a supply of coal, which was refused in the following language: "In view of the character and proceedings of the vessel, the Governor declines giving the permission asked for."

PRINCESS EDITHA AGAIN.

The notorious princess Editha, claiming to be the daughter of Lola Montez, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Judge Coulter, of the Fourth district Police Court, upon a charge of lunacy. Upon being arraigned before the Judge, she asked the privilege of writing some letters and to address the Court. Judge Bedford, R-corder Hackett, District Attorney Garvin and others, declaring herself to be the victim of a foul conspiracy. She was committed to Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

The *Times'* Washington special telegraphs that there is trustworthy evidence showing that in Georgia during the recent election systematic action taken in many parts of the State to prevent the negroes from voting through violence.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.

At Atlanta two lines of voters formed—one for the white side of the building and one for the negroes on the other. On the side where the whites voted there was no interruptions, and the voters were rapidly taken in. But the polling places for the negroes was surrounded by a crowd of roughs so densely packed as to render it almost impossible for the black men to go through. The roughs, while exhorting one another to clear the way and let the negroes vote, would make greater efforts to close the passage, and when the negroes had broken through, and were at the boxes, another crowd would force numbers of them into a corner, from whence they had difficulty again to extricate themselves.

THE WAY TO THE POLLS.

The way to the polls was three times cleared by the military and was closed up by the same crowd. In one case a leader deliberately spit in the United States Marshal's face, and then, drawing his revolver, jumped upon a bench and called out, with an oath, to the riot begin. The Marshal was entirely defenceless and abandoned the scene and went home.

THE RESULT.

The Republicans elected three members to Congress, which they always have had, and the Democrats return four. In the Macon district there will be a contest by the defeated Republican, Fannin, and it is believed the right to the seat will be maintained. The district where Bradley, colored, ran as an independent candidate, ex-Colleector Collins, by 2,000 majority over two thousand negroes going over to him. It is alleged that Bradley was bribed to run by the Democrats, and that the price paid was six thousand dollars.

"TEA" TILTON RELIEVED.

Theodore Tilton has been relieved from the editorship of the Brooklyn *Union*, as well as the *Independent*. He did not appear at the *Union* office this morning, and it soon leaked out he would appear there no more. This event is a general surprise to all parties, but to none more than Mr. Tilton himself.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A full bench of the Supreme Court, Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardoza, to-day decided that United States bonds could not be included in a person's assets in reckoning property for local and State taxation.

STRUCK WITH PARALYSIS.

Lewis Tappan, a venerable anti-slavery reformer, was struck with paralysis while on a New Year's visit to a daughter, yesterday. His recovery is very doubtful, this being the second attack.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 3, 1870.

All the markets opened after the holidays without much animation. Gold opened at 110¾, and declined to 110⅝@110¾, at which it closed. Loans were made at from 2 to 7 per cent. per annum. Clearances $30,000,000. Governments opened steady and strong, but on account of sensational reports from Washington the market declined. Stocks and Exchange, coupons and stocks early in the day were steady but not active, and at the close the market stood better. Rock Island and St. Paul were the weakest, the latter declining from 1¼ to 1¾c. Money quiet and easy at 7 per cent.

Sterling exchange 9.

Coupons—'81, 110¾; 5-20s, '62, 108⅜; '64, 108¾; '65, 108⅜; new, 107⅜; 10-40s, 107¼; '65, 107⅛; 10-40s, 106⅜. Currency 6's, 110¾.

State bonds—Missouri, 89; Tennessees, old, 68½; new, 67; Virginia 6's, 65; old, 67; North Carolinas, old, 60⅜; new, 32.

W. U. Tel.—Quicksilver, 3; Mariposa, 4⅜; do preferred, 9; Adams Express, 69½; Wells & Fargo, 82⅝; A. M. U., 43½; U. S., 33; Pacific Mail, 39¾; N. Y. C., 91½; Serip, 87½; Erie, 22¾; do preferred, 45; Hudson, 112; Reading, 103; Michigan Central, 115; C. & P., 105; Northwestern, 71¾; do preferred, 82¾; Rock Island, 105; R. & P., 94; Ft. Wayne, 91¾; do preferred, 98; Wabash 49¾; do preferred, 68; Fort Wayne, 96¾; Terre Haute, 26; do preferred, 54; Ohio & Miss., 30½; Panama, 140; Illinois Central, 114; O. & M., 28; C. C. & C., 82; R. & O., 150; Lake Shore, 92; Illinois Central, 136¾.

Oil Markets.

TITUSVILLE, January 3.—The *Courier* reports the market to-day dull and inactive. Upper Head buyers offered $3.15 on spot. The lower Oil Creek buyers offered $3.15 and $3.35 for regardless. Oil City sales of regard ess at $3.00, and gravity at $3.20. The sales were: Upper Road, 1,250 bbls at $3.30; 500 do at $3.25. Lower Road, 500 bbls irrespective at $3.25. Petroleum Centre, 6 cars at $3.35. Tann Farm, 8 cars R. F., at $3.50.

BUFFALO, January 3.—Cotton unchanged: middling at 15½c; receipts 36 bales. Tobacco unchanged; receipts fair, sales of trash and lugs at $4.75@6.00; common to good leaf at $6.50@8.50. Flour steady; $4.50@5.00 W. Spring firm, at $3.00@3.50; kiln dressed at $3.00@3.75. Corn—in car at 78@82c; bags at 75@80c. Oats quiet at 63@65c. Rye dull at $1.00@1.02. Bulk meats at 6½@6¾c. Pork—Mess dull at $18.50@19.00. Lard—Kettle at 11½c; steam at 10½c. Hay in good demand at $16.00. Hops cut to 31st of December 12,356, averaging 12c pounds of weight 12 per cent.

Live Stock.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., January 3.—Beef Cattle; receipts 701 head; market for finer better; sales extra at $12@13; first quality $10@11.50; second quality $9@10.50; third quality $8@8.50; poor and inferior $6@7.50. Cows and Calves; receipts 671 head; market more active and rates a shade firmer; sales of lots at $1.50@4.00 each; extra $1.50@6.50.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The navigation of the Thames is obstructed by ice.

—The Sultan and Khedive are again on angry terms.

—A Dispatch from Vienna says that Field Marshal Moering, of the Austrian army, died on Monday.

—The report that a commission was sent from England to the United States to settle the dispute about the fisheries is untrue.

—The Prussian Government explains the sinking of Brig, off Ostfiers in the Belt, by stating that they were fired at to bring them to.

—The gang of laborers engaged in clearing out the Erie Basin, at Sparkill, last week have dispovered other bodies, which cannot be identified.

—The Marquis of Hartington has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Fortescue has been elected President of the Board of Trade.

—The Empress Eugenie gave a reception on New Year's day to the French exiles. Among the guests were the Duke de Persigny, Marquis de Lavalette, M. Rouher, and many other distinguished men of the empire.

—Prince Louis of Hesse telegraphs to the Governor that two companies of Hessians with a battery fought on Saturday with superior force of the enemy southeast of Orleans. The Germans lost fifty-eight men.

—A correspondent at Berlin says: The Court of Berlin believes that Paris will soon capitulate. There is significant interchange of courtesies once was full, and the ante-room of Wilhelmshobe. The Emperor is confident of his restoration.

—Bismarck writes to Odo Russell that Prussia was in authority that the demands made upon Prussia by the British Cabinet relative to the seizure and sinking of the English Colliers in the Seine, are in a fair way of adjustment.

A NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION BY KING WILLIAM.

VERSAILLES, January 1.—via LONDON, January 2.—King William gave a reception to-day in the palace of versailles to the officers of the German army, in honor of the New Year.

AN ADDRESS.

The occasion was signalized by the delivery by the King of a brief address, in which he said: "The great event which must have preceded our celebration on such a day, in such a place are due to your heroism and perseverance, and to the bravery of our soldiers.

Our gout is, however, still unattained. Important tasks remain to be performed before we shall achieve lasting peace, and it would be censurable to make any peace which involves a continuation of the duties which have been forced upon us."

A SORTIE URGED UPON TROCHU.

BORDEAUX, January 2.—Advices from Paris, December 30th, received here, state that the Parisians are clamoring loudly for Trochu to make a sortie with an enormous force which can readily be spared for service, as the fortifications and intrenchments of the defence of the city is now so numerous and well manned that the enemy will be unable to make any serious impression upon the fortifications.

ON MOLTKE TO TROCHU.

It appears that General Von Moltke after the battle of Point Noire had sent to that effect a message to General Trochu that the Army of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg was on the point of being withdrawn to the state-house where they might until the Deputy Mayor's police arrived, who took him to that magistrate's office. At the hearing, Mr. Chislett, the Superintendent of the Cemetery, appeared and proposed bringing two suits against him, one for felonious assault and battery, and one for the violation of the game law, but at the intercession of the man's wife who was present and said that her husband was deranged, he changed his mind, and made information for disorderly conduct instead. The Deputy Mayor imposed a fine of $10 and costs, which his wife paid and the man was dismissed.

Prison Reform.

The Prison Society held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, at the Young Men's Home on Duquesne Way. Rev. McLaughlin opened with prayer. Mr. Carlisle, the Treasurer, reported an expenditure during the month of December of $100 50, and a balance on hand of $97 26.

H. H. Hall, the agent, reported twenty visits to the county jail, a number of visits in behalf of the prisoners, and several individuals whom the Society through him had assisted. A few questions relating to the welfare and good of the inmates of the prison, which were freely discussed.

Mr. McLaughlin, the former agent tendered his resignation, which was accepted and the following resolution adopted.

*Resolved*, That we hereby express our appreciation of the earnest and zealous efforts of our former agent, Mr. McLaughlin, who by now introduced us to these rooms. Our regret at his finding it necessary to resign the position he has so faithfully filled, and desire that he, in the future, as far as possible co-operate with us and be present at our meetings.

There being no further busines the society then adjourned. Mr. Beckert presided.

Death of Mrs. Cuddy.

The notice of the death of this lady, which occurred at St. Louis, on the 23d of November, was in the papers of that city, but escaped our observation at the time. Mrs. Mary Ann Cuddy was the wife of James Cuddy, Esq., for many years highly esteemed and prominent manufacturer of this city, first known to us in 1837, when he was of the firm of Kingsland, Lightner & Cuddy, whose foundry was on the site now occupied by the Postoffice and City Hall. He was also afterwards of the firm of Lorain, Cuddy and also of Cuddy, Jones & Co. Mrs. Cuddy will be remembered by all the older citizens as one time greatly admired and esteemed for her virtues and graces. She was a lady of fine attainments, of noble presence, and abounding in social amenities, the charm of the circle to which she belonged. She was greatly endeared to very many of our most respectable families by whom especially, as by all who knew her, her death will be sorely lamented. We join with all these in heartfelt sympathy for her bereaved and stricken family.

## ENGLAND.

THE TORY PROGRAMME

LONDON, January 3.—Sir John Pakington in a speech he delivered at Somersetshire yesterday. He intimated that 'the Tory programme for approaching the Russian question in Parliament, includes the support of large additional appropriations for both army and navy.

THOUGHT TO BE POPULAR.

LONDON, January 3.—The appointment of the Marquis of Hartington to be Secretary for Ireland is thought to be popular in this country as the Marquis is a friend of mixed education.

## ITALY.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S DEPARTURE.

ROME, January 1.—King Victor Emanuel left Rome to-day amid enthusiastic demonstrations. Before his departure he made a donation of 200,000 francs for charitable purposes, and begged the municipality to devote to charitable objects sums intended to defray the expenses of festivities on the occasion of his visit.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT COMPOSER.

FLORENCE, January 2.—Saverio Mercadanti, the composer is dead.

## CHICAGO.

**A Horrible Murder—Body of an Unknown Man Found Floating in the Lake Basin.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 3.—On Saturday morning the body of a dead man was found floating in the Lake Basin, at the foot of Adams street, which to-day's investigation renders pretty certain is that of William Gunderson, who left his home in this city on the 15th of last month, and has not been heard from since. He was last seen in the company of two men, who, it is supposed, murdered him for the money he had with him. The body was identified by a brother of the deceased, who arrived here from Minnesota on Monday. The murderers are known, and will be arrested.

## SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

## FROM EUROPE.

### Prussians Depressed!

### MALMAISON DESTROYED!

### General Inactivity!

### BOTH ARMIES RESTING!

### A Great Battle Promised!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ANOTHER EVACUATION.

BESANCON, January 1.—The enemy evacuated the town of Gray after a severe combat with the Franc-tireurs under Col. Barras. The Prussian loss was heavy; ours small.

PARISIANS DEPRESSED.

LONDON, January 2.—The evacuation of the plateau before Avron by the French, causes much depression. A meeting of the mayors of Paris was held last week to censure the Government, but proved a failure.

MALMAISON DESTROYED BY FIRE.

It is reported that the palace of Malmaison was set on fire by the guns of Mont Valerien and totally destroyed.

VIEWS OF A CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, January 2.—A correspondent writing from Marseilles says: Nothing is being done to hasten the siege. I know the Germans have projectiles heavy enough to send four miles, yet but few have been employed with effect. Within the last few days all the heavy guns have been brought to a particular point to destroy one or two forts, and a tremendous effort will be made to capture them. The Duke of Mecklenburg has been here and Prince Albrecht is coming for consultation. The result of the deliberations so far appears to be that the army of Frederick Charles will content itself simply with protecting the besigers. All troops outside the lines will act on the defensive until reinforcements arrive. Guns and ammunition are slowly, but notwithstanding the almost superhuman energy exercised.

OCCUPIED.

LONDON, January 2.—Meziores has been occupied by the Germans. Prince Frederick has advanced outlying posts northeast of Paris since the reduction of Fort Avron, and the fort around Hora are silent.

REPULSED.

The twentieth Prussian division repulsed a superior French force in the rear of Verdome, capturing some guns.

GAMBETTA'S ADDRESS.

BORDEAUX, January 2.—Minister Gambetta, in his address yesterday at the prefecture, said the Government was bound to the defence of the country, but it must be borne in mind that we must not confound the Republic to persons who had been forced by events to assume the power. These men, when the armistice has been repelled, would resign and submit their actions to the judgment of the nation. The legal elections would be attended to the expressions of opinion. All speech must be free as thought, but language engendering actions hostile to the Government would be repressed with energy.

WEATHER STILL COLD.

The weather is extremely cold and the thermometer ranges below zero and Prussian soldiers have been frozen to death.

INHUMAN ATTROCITIES.

Accounts from the invaded districts show that the most inhuman atrocities have been committed by the enemy without provocation.

SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH.

LONDON, January 3.—A severe engagement, in which the French were successful, preceded the evacuation of the town of Gray by the Germans.

RETREAT OF THE GERMANS.

The reports that the German army of the Loire had retreated to Giru are apparently confirmed.

POSITION OF CHAUZEY'S ARMY.

BORDEAUX, January 3.—A portion of Chauzey's army is now strongly posted near to Vendome.

ALONG THE LOIRE.

The engagements along the Loire, for the past week, have all been successes for the French.

GERMAN SOLDIERS DROWNED.

A Prussian column recently lost three hundred men by drowning, in attempts to cross the Loire on ice.

TO BE ADJUSTED.

LONDON, January 3.—The *Telegraph's* announces an authority that the demands made upon Prussia by the British Cabinet relative to the seizure and sinking of the English Colliers in the Seine, are in a fair way of adjustment.

A NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION BY KING WILLIAM.

VERSAILLES, January 1.—via LONDON, January 2.—King William gave a reception to-day in the palace of versailles to the officers of the German army, in honor of the New Year.

AN ADDRESS.

The occasion was signalized by the delivery by the King of a brief address, in which he said: "The great event which must have preceded our celebration on such a day, in such a place are due to your heroism and perseverance, and to the bravery of our soldiers.

Our gout is, however, still unattained. Important tasks remain to be performed before we shall achieve lasting peace, and it would be censurable to make any peace which involves a continuation of the duties which have been forced upon us."

A SORTIE URGED UPON TROCHU.

BORDEAUX, January 2.—Advices from Paris, December 30th, received here, state that the Parisians are clamoring loudly for Trochu to make a sortie with an enormous force which can readily be spared for service, as the fortifications and intrenchments of the defence of the city is now so numerous and well manned that the enemy will be unable to make any serious impression upon the fortifications.

ON MOLTKE TO TROCHU.

It appears that General Von Moltke after the battle of Point Noire had sent to that effect a message to General Trochu that the Army of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg was on the point of being withdrawn to the state-house where they might until the Deputy Mayor's police arrived, who took him to that magistrate's office. At the hearing, Mr. Chislett, the Superintendent of the Cemetery, appeared and proposed bringing two suits against him, one for felonious assault and battery, and one for the violation of the game law, but at the intercession of the man's wife who was present and said that her husband was deranged, he changed his mind, and made information for disorderly conduct instead. The Deputy Mayor imposed a fine of $10 and costs, which his wife paid and the man was dismissed.

TOTAL NUMBER DEATHS.

The total number of deaths for the past two weeks was 2,750.

Bread is plenty.

Trochu says that Avron was evacuated voluntarily.

THE SINE EROZEN AND THE FRENCH PLUCKY.

The Seine is frozen sufficiently to bear men and guns.

The French are pluck y about here, and may do something of an astonishing nature shortly.

SPAIN.

EXCITEMENT IN MADRID—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF MARSHAL PRIM'S DEATHBED.

MADRID, December 31—The death of Marshal Prim has occasioned the excitement in this city. The Marshal retained consciousness to the last, and often made aware of the painful approach of death, talked to his friends, and, it is said, expressed much anxiety for the King.

AN OUTBREAK FEARED.

Great apprehensions of an outbreak among the conspirators exist, but the Government is making efforts to allay the excitement.

A RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

The Cortes adopted a resolution to honor the memory of General Prim. It declared that he deserved well of his country, and placed himself under the protection of the nation. The Cortes also passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

THE SPANISH LOAN.

The Bank of Spain takes the balance of the Spanish loan, on the terms originally agreed to.

GEN. PRIM'S FUNERAL.

Multitudes of people attended the funeral of Gen. Prim at Madrid.

## THE CAPITAL.

**Monday at the Capital—Open Houses and Addresses—Sobriety—Arlington Visited by Grant and Colfax—Monthly Statement of the Public Debt, &c., &c.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 2, 1870.

PLEASANT NEWS.

Hundreds of citizens and sojourners of prominence kept open houses to-day. Never before has there been so much regard for temperance as on the present occasion.

A VISIT TO ARLINGTON.

The President with the Vice President drove over to Arlington, and spent a part of New Year's afternoon visiting the graves of the 16,000 soldiers buried there. The President stated that persons professing to be agents of Mrs. Lee have sought interviews with him to talk about her claim to Arlington, but he refused to have any interviews with them on the subject. It was after these refusals that Senator McCreery introduced his resolution in relation to Arlington and the disinterment of the remains of the soldiers there, and upon which there has been so much comment.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1870.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bearing coin interest | $ 1,905,342,500 |
| Interest | 45,930,828 |
| Bearing currency interest | 58,228,362 |
| Interest | 446,681 |
| Matured debt | 7,315,822 |
| Interest | 631,151 |
| Bearing no interest | 422,345,175 |
| Unclaimed Pacific R. R. bonds | 15,085 |
| Total debt principal | 2,423,132,600 |
| Interest | 47,022,306 |
| Total | $ 2,470,154,366 |
| *Cash in Treasury.* | |
| Coin | $ 107,882,280 |
| Currency | 30,284,291 |
| Total | $ 938,086,572 |
| Debt less cash in Treasury | 2,332,067,793 |
| Decrease during the past month | 2,240,705 |
| Decrease since March 1, 1870 | 106,360,683 |
| Total amount of six per cent. bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company | 64,618,872 |
| On which the United States has paid interest | 8,816,345 |
| O' which has been repaid by the Transportation of mails and government supplies | 2,460,818 |
| Cash interest accrued but not yet paid amounts to | 1,938,564 |
| On which the government has paid interest above disbursement appropriation | 2,278,918 |
| Central Pacific bonds | 2,588,000 |
| On which the government has advanced in payment of interest | 3,020,129 |

THOSE INDIAN FRAUDS.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations has summoned witnesses preliminary to the examination of the alleged frauds in the purchase of Indian goods. The examination, however, will not begin until the return of Commissioner Parker from a visit to the country, as it is but just that he should have full knowledge of all the proceedings. Representative Sargent of the Committee on Appropriations will, on the reassembling of Congress,

# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871.


MR. MEDILL, of the Chicago *Tribune*, urges the feasibility of constructing a ship canal over the mountains of the Isthmus of Darien.

IT has been estimated that the loss of life in the Crimean, the American civil, the Prusso-Austrian and the Italian wars, amounted to 1,700,000 men.

THE ANNUAL MESSAGE of Gov. Geary to the State Legislature, has reached this city and if read to day, we will present it in full to our readers to-morrow.

BISMARCK is willing to pay for the English ships sunk in the Seine, but will not apologize. He says the act was justifiable. England will agree to take the money without the apology.

IT is asserted that a petition, signed by twenty thousand eight hundred and forty-one women of France, has been sent to the Government of Tours, and to the headquarters of the King at Versailles, urging peace.

IT is asserted that Mr. Theodore Tilton has ceased his connection with the Brooklyn *Union*, as well as the *Independent*. The curious part of the report, however, is that his connection with the *Union* ceased against his wish, and that he was as much surprised at the fact as was the community generally.

THE following is the reduction, per pound, upon the articles named, under the law which went into effect January 1st, 1871:

| Article. | Reduction. cents | Article. | Reduction. cents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teas, all kinds | 10 | Alspice | 10 |
| Coffees | 2 | Alspice, ground | 15 |
| Cocoa, ground | 4 | Pepper, all kinds | 10 |
| Sugar | 1 | Ginger | 3 |
| Cinnamon | 10 | Nutmegs | 20 |
| Mace | 15 | Cloves | 15 |
| Currants | 2½ | Prunes | 2½ |

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS yesterday complimented this journal, by re-electing it to do the county official printing for the present year. We are duly grateful, and will endeavor to discharge our duties in that direction well and faithfully, so as to merit the confidence reposed in us by re-election to the important office. The Commissioners have our hearty thanks for this evidence of their continued favor and esteem.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE organized yesterday. Mr. Wallace, an able and competent gentleman, although a bitter and uncompromising Democratic partisan, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Webb, a representative and accomplished Republican, was elected to similar position in the House From the present outlook, Mr. Mackey, of this city, will be elected State Treasurer by a strict party vote.

WHILE King William does not propose to enter Paris when that city has capitulated, because he is afraid he would be assassinated, he does intend to send some ten thousand bullocks and thirty thousand sheep into the city, so that the French may have a good meal before the Prussians enter. This is at least the assertion, and if it be true, the good King has a most excellent knowledge of human nature, when he undertakes to reach French hearts through the medium of beef and mutton.

DEMOCRACY certainly deserves a bright leather medal for manliness, as exhibited during the elections at Atlanta, in Georgia. A systematic effort was made to prevent negroes from voting. A crowd of roughs, while pretending to keep the way to the polls clear, prevented negroes from depositing their ballots. A plan had evidently been duly arranged. Two lines were formed, one for white and one for colored voters. The line for the white men was not interfered with, and the voting progressed finely, but it was impossible for the negroes to get to the polls, blocked as they were with roughs and ruffians. As a little mild incident of the day, we are told that one manly Democrat spit in the United States Marshal's face, drew a revolver, jumped on a box, and shouted for the riot to begin. Take it all out and out, it was a nice exhibition of Democratic honor and manliness.

THE ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL PRIM is, no doubt, part of the great conspiracy to destroy the enemies of the Spanish Republic. How little sympathy there may be for the deceased, is almost conclusively proven by the fact, that at the time he was shot it was twilight, and the place where he was shot was at the corner of a Plaza, where a large number of citizens and soldiers were gathered. It would seem almost impossible that the deed could have been perpetrated without the full knowledge of those standing there, and the failure to discover the guilty parties at once, indicates a desire to protect them from punishment. True it is asserted that the members of the Ministery of War are in actual possession of proof sufficient to identify the assassins, but the fact of their not having been arrested, induces the belief that the report is a mere idle rumor. It is not saying too much to assert that there is no human being in Spain, whose death would have been such an irreparable injury to the future welfare of King Amadeus, as that of General Prim. Admiral Topete, to whom the Spanish Cortes, at once voted full powers as Prim's successor, was a prominent opponent of Amadeus, and was in favor of the Duke of Montpensier.

### ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

An organization of the new Allegheny Councils was effected yesterday morning in their Chambers at City Building. James McBrier, Esq., was re-elected President of the Select, while Alfred Slack, Esq., was similarly honored in the Common branch. These gentlemen are thoroughly acquainted with all that pertains to the affairs of the city, having long occupied prominent positions in Councils as active, hard-working and painstaking members and officers. Their selection was a neat and merited compliment, and one that will be universally endorsed by the tax payers of our sister city.

Joseph R. Oxley, Esq., in the Select, and Robert Dilworth in the Common branch, were re-elected Clerks—an honor duly warranted by the able and faithful manner they have discharged their clerical duties in the past.

The election of the minor city officers will take place next Tuesday night.

### PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

The new city Councils of Pittsburgh, met and organized on Monday last. In the Select branch, Dr. A. H. Gross was elected President for the year. This gentleman has long occupied a high place in the estimation of his colleagues in previous Councils and will bring with him into the discharge of the duties of the important office, large business experience and thorough knowledge of the affairs of the city. He will make an able and efficient President, and the people may rest assured that their best interests will be guarded and protected so far as his administration is concerned.

In the Common branch, Mr. H. W. Oliver, Jr., was chosen President. This gentlemen represents our young, progressive and enterprising element of citizens, and is largely gifted with those qualities so essential to the character of a dignified, just and able executive officer. His selection was an eminently wise one, and reflected the largest measure of credit to those who called him to the position, and the fullest amount of satisfaction to the public generally.

The clerks of the last several Councils—E. S. Morrow, Esq., in the Select, and Hugh McMasters in the Common—were unanimously re-elected to their respective positions, thus being awarded the compliment of an assurance that their past faithfulness and care in the proper discharge of their duties were fully appreciated.

The election of the minor city officers will take place on Tuesday afternoon next. The City Councils as they now stand, organized and ready for work, will compare favorably with any of the municipal assemblys that have preceded them.

In retiring from office, President McAuley of the Select, and President Tomlinson of the Common branch carry with them the respect and esteem of all the members of the past bodies with which they were identified, and of all citizens interested in the wise conduct of city affairs. Their administrations were eminently successful, and it is only to be hoped that their successors will make as good records as they leave behind them.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met at Harrisburg yesterday. It has before it many difficult questions for solution, but, whatever it may do, or omit to do, we desire, at the very beginning, to have it clearly understood that the Democracy must share with the Republicans the responsibility therefor.

Hitherto, with both branches of the Legislature Republican, the Republican party has had to shoulder the entire responsibility of whatever was done or left undone. If, in both branches, some obnoxious measure was voted for by all, or nearly all, the Democratic members thereof, and by only enough Republican members to make up the needed majority, the Democrats, although the really guilty party, escaped all blame. We had the Legislature, and we were held responsible for what it did.

This is to be so no more. The Senate is now Democratic. Every bill that passes the House must also pass the Senate, and the Democratic party is therefore to be held responsible for whatever is permitted to pass the body in which it has control. We give fair notice in advance, that we shall hold them to that responsibility, strictly and without fail. That party cannot now plead its inability to prevent the passage of any bill that may prove obnoxious to the people. They have the power, and if they fail to use it, on them must fall the blame.

If the nine million bill is passed this winter, the Democratic party will be responsible for it. They have in their hands the power to prevent it, and if they refuse to use it, they must go before the people next fall with that burden on their backs. If corruption holds its sway, if special legislation prevails unchecked, if the Raid swindle is passed, if a State Convention is not called to amend the Constitution, and, in short, if that party, with the control of one-half the legislative power of the State in its hands, practices what it has heretofore been noisy in condemning, the people will know where to put the blame. It cannot be shifted on to us, as heretofore.

Let the people watch this Democratic Senate, then, and watch it closely from now till the day of its final adjournment. Fair words butter no parsnips. It is by its acts it is to be judged. We have seen Democratic Senates in this State before, and we have never been able to see any good accomplished by them. We expect none now. But, when the adjournment comes, we expect to see the party shirking and disavowing all responsibility for its acts, as has always been the case, hitherto, and we are determined it shall not now escape from bearing its due share of the legislative burden.

There are some credulous people who are weak enough to believe that the Democratic party, with one branch under its control, will act fairly, will pass a fair apportionment bill and generally show themselves entitled to public confidence. These are the kind of people who look for grapes on thorns and expect to gather figs from thistles. Let all such wait and see. The Ethiopian has not yet been able to change his skin nor the leopard his spots; nor has the Democracy yet been metamorphosed into a pure and honest party. At any rate watch it, and hold it to a stern accountability for permitting what it has the power to prevent.

### PRESIDENTIAL RECOMMENDATION.

It is reported that the President will send a special message to Congress as soon as it re-assembles, recommending the appointment of a committee to thoroughly investigate the condition of affairs in the South. A mass of evidence, it is said, will accompany the message, showing that a very bad state of affairs exists in many sections. Pre-supposing that such a message will be placed before Congress, we earnestly urge that the usual routine in such cases will not be followed.

As a people, we are far too apt to force into a political current any movement of the Administration in power. Should the President make the recommendations referred to, there will, no doubt, be numberless inferences drawn by those both in favor of, and those opposed to the present administration. Reflection ought to teach every right-minded man that any recommendation of the President of the United States is nothing but the expression of an opinion, and that it should be weighed according to its merit, and not as a party measure, because it has been submitted by the Chief Executive. Whatever he may recommend, if it is wise, and would be beneficial to the country, should unhesitatingly be carried out; but if it should be regarded as incompatible with the best interests of the Republic, it should at once be rejected. There is no more certain way to bring sound principles into disfavor, than by clogging them with individual ideas, under the plea of supporting the Administration, and there is no surer method of defeating a party, than by making it a servant to execute the opinions of a President, under the idea that the party who placed him in power is bound to carry out his views.

In the San Domingo question, there was a plain request on the part of the President. Having made it, having submitted his opinion, he did all the nation could demand of him on this point, and the responsibility rested with Congress. When once in the hands of that body, all the nation demanded of it, was to weigh the recommendation and decide on its merits, and not to go outside of the subject in order to make it a party question. There was no necessity for the harsh and impolite arguments used in Congress, and no necessity for any individual action of the President to push his recommendation through. We do not think that any President has the slightest reason to be embittered, because a recommendation he has submitted to Congress, has not been favorably received. There would be little use of such a body, if every favorite idea a President entertained, needed but an expression to have it adopted at once.

We hope that it will be in this light the proposed recommendation of the President, if made, will be viewed. There is no absolute necessity for unearthing the old bitterness of debate over reconstruction. The question ought to be, whether there are evils in certain sections of the South that should be corrected by Congress; and not whether certain things regarded as evils by a President, should be interfered with, merely because he had expressed his opinion to that effect. We object to the Republican party drifting into the wake of any one man, we care not who he is or what his position may be. We do not think that Senator Sumner has any right to believe himself President of the United States, nor that the President has any right to consider himself Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations. We are far from asserting that this is the case with either the one or the other, but we use the expression as illustrative of our position that when a prominent member of the Senate, differs from the views entertained by the President, each one becomes the centre of a partizan circle, where the subject matter is completely forgotten in the clamor over the great political weight of the respective individuals. The simple fact that when any member of Congress objects to a recommendation made by the Chief Executive, it is asserted that he is no longer in sympathy with the Republican party, shows to what an extent this feature of endorsing the Administration has been carried.

The dangers that arise from such partizan preferences are incalculable. Above all they place any President in a false position. This is fairly shown in the San Domingo case to which we have already referred. No man, not wilfully blind to the whole policy of the President, can fail to see a purely disinterested object in his desire for a Committee of Investigation. Every act in his administration proves his integrity, and there never was an incumbent of the Presidential chair more thoroughly entitled to the confidence of the people. And yet because a few zealous friends converted a plain recommendation offered for the general good into a party measure, the whole effort of the President has been misconstrued. Because it was converted into a party measure, an endeavor was made to get Mr. Sumner out of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Without the least ground for so doing, the President was charged with interfering with that Committee, and the result was, an effort to draw party lines around the Presidential recommendation, reflected improperly on the President himself. Had Congress received the suggestions, weighed them as to their merit, and accepted or rejected them from their own stand point of intelligence, with an eye only to the general good, the bitter and hostile feeling engendered in the debate would not have arisen.

We write these plain words because, unless Congress departs from its usual plan, should the President make the proposed recommendation, we may look for a session of intolerable abuse. In a late instance we have seen how eloquence, talent, culture and refinement took flight, while a miserable exhibition of bad temper was thoroughly aired in the Senate. And over nothing save the appointment of an investigating committee, that could do no harm, and might settle the question for all future time. We earnestly hope that a new suggestion of the President, may not, as in that case, be met with a personal tirade of abuse. That the Republican members of Congress will receive the recommendation, weigh it on its merits, and if good and sound accept it. If not good and sound in substance and merit, then let it be rejected.

### A BIT OF SECRET HISTORY.

**The Part an Ambitious Boston Girl Had in Bringing on the War in Europe.**

[From the Washington Patriot, Dec. 28.]

His Majesty, Dom Fernando, father of the King of Portugal, somewhat surprised European Courts, as well as his immediate friends, by a sudden marriage, eighteen months ago, with Miss E. Hensler, to whom he had been attached during nine previous years. She was born in Boston, of respectable German parents, in humble life, and educated in Italy for the operatic stage, by the kind of a few liberal patrons of art, who had discovered her precocious talent for music and fine voice. After completing her studies abroad, she returned to the United States, but failed to reach the eminence of which her early youth had given cheerful promise. Seeking another field for professional success, she went again to Europe, and, in 1869, became attached to the opera in Lisbon, where the widowed King Consort was first attracted by her beauty, vivacity and other charms. Then began the acquaintance which terminated in her becoming the wife of a Coburg, who had shared the throne of Portugal with Donna Maria II. Just previous to the marriage, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg conferred upon her the title of Countess d'Edla, so as to obliterate even a nominal connection with the past, or with her American nativity.

Although the Court and society of Lisbon were at first inclined to rebel against this *mesalliance*, as it was called, they have since become fully reconciled, and the Countess to-day occupies a position only second to that of the actual Queen. Her husband, naturally enough, exerted all his influence to accomplish this result, and he has been well seconded by the tact and talent of the person most immediately concerned in establishing social distinction.

That repeated overtures were made by Prim and his colleagues to induce Dom Fernando to accept the throne of Spain is no secret. They were urged with unusual zeal, and were seconded by the support of the British and French Governments. He refused to give any encouragement to these proposals, and an effort in that direction, made in the early part of 1869, only a few months before his marriage, was repelled with so much decision as to be considered even rude to the Spanish people. There is the best reason for believing that his decision on this subject coincided with the opinion, if not with the direct counsel, of the present Countess. His connection with the Spanish throne was considered concluded by that emphatic refusal.

But after the marriage came social embarrassments and new ideas, which the Government at Madrid was prompt to seize upon, in the hope of overcoming the prejudice of Dom Fernando, by the temptation of rich honors for his wife, who, by a transition to the court at Madrid, would become the equal, if not the superior, of those who had welcomed her with coldness, and not from choice. The Spanish Minister at Lisbon was instructed to approach his majesty with delicate suggestions, and found him willing to entertain the subject, so that informal negotiations were opened, and made considerable progress last spring.

Dom Fernando proposed certain conditions, perhaps with a view of ultimately dictating the terms for a matter which was much nearer his heart, as will appear in the sequel. For example, he required that the crowns of Spain and Portugal should never be united on the same head, seeking by this means to preserve the throne of Portugal for his son and his descendants. After some discussion the Spanish Government accepted the condition, with this modification, "except if, in the course of time, the two nations should spontaneously agree upon a sovereign," &c.

Dom Fernando refused to adopt any reservation on that point. He also demanded that certain amendments should be made to the Spanish Constitution before accepting the throne; but the Government at Madrid objected to submitting that question to the Cortes until after his election as King. These negotiations occupied several months, and were once or twice suspended entirely as hopeless, but renewed by friendly intervention. Finally they were broken off altogether, and the causes already stated were assigned as the reasons of the failure.

But the persons who are familiar with the facts, attribute the rupture to another and a very different motive. At one of the last interviews between Dom Fernando and the Spanish Minister, at which the Countess d'Edla was present, His Majesty inquired what would be the eventual position of his wife should he go to Spain? After putting this question he withdrew, leaving Madame and the Minister to settle the delicate point between them. The Minister stated that she was at liberty to name any title, distinction, or dotation, adding that she would always be the first lady of the palace, to which the Countess replied: "So far so good; but His Majesty desires my position to be as clear as possible. What I wish to know is, what will be my part on great ceremonials like the opening of the Cortes or other corresponding occasions?" The aim of this inquiry was evident, and the Minister was not taken by surprise. He rejoined that she might be made a duchess or grandee, or have any other title, but as a Queen, no never, never!"

This took place on the 13th of July, and when the conferences were going on there was a perfect understanding that the refusal of Dom Fernando to take the throne would involve the most grave complications, and probably the war which is still raging; for it was then known that the Spanish Government intended to turn to his Majesty's son-in-law, the Prince of Hohenzollern, if the negotiations completely failed.

As soon as it became certain that there was no probability of inducing Dom Fernando to go to Madrid, unless the Countess d'Edla was recognized as Queen, the offer was made to Hohenzollern. So it may be said that a great European war, with all its vast consequences, is to be attributed to the unsatisfied ambition of a Boston girl.

**Auerbach to Victor Hugo—A German View of the War.**

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

A correspondent at Frankfort sends us a translation of a letter from Auerbach the distinguished German author, to Victor Hugo, in which the writer says:

"We wish that the French nation live as we would live ours. There will be no peace, no quiet development of pure human life in the world until French arrogance, the guardianship over other independent national individualities, until the swelling out of hollow phrases—such as you yourself send into the world—are swept away and have disappeared. Then will justice, human kindness, and the industrious rivalry of nations in the production of the beautiful and the good first take root and their existence be secured.

"Herr Victor Hugo! The French have hitherto refused to admit the system of compulsory education. The higher spirit which determines the fate of peoples from their own natures is now holding over France this very system of compulsory education. France must learn to develop its own existence in self-perfection and sincerity, without wishing to keep its neighbors in the leading strings. She must recognize that there are other civilized nations besides herself, and that all peoples taken in their totality alone represent the phenomenon of the spirit of humanity.

"You clothe yourself after the manner of the prophets of old; but these ancients cried out to the face of their people. No nation falls into such disgrace and humiliation without being itself guilty! To say this was your duty; that is the way to please the French people with itself and with us. For we do not fail to recognize even now that from the French people went out, with sacrifices unequalled, much that has been elevating and emancipating for the human race. We wished to live in peace with France. But the demon of dominion, of vanity, of preeminence over all others—which you still cherish—called forth the war, brought death and devastation over your land, and to us, in the midst of victory, sadness; for we have lost thousands of our brothers in the triumph, and see the peaceful labors of mind and hand destroyed.

To you, as author, we give an especial fact for your consideration. The war on your side is songless. Excepting a few cynical street ballads your soldiers have no song. At first they wished to adopt the 'Marseillaise,' but they must soon have felt it become a lie and a reproach. On your side no song could arise, because every artistic impulse was wanting. But with our army, in camp and on the march, there is the genius of song, in gladness, in confidence in the good right, in wrath against corruption, in the fervor of reconciliation. Give heed to this phenomenon. You will understand it.

"We, as authors, have not the mission to stir up the conflict. It is ours to labor for the unity of the human soul in its various phenomenal forms, to cultivate knowledge and human love. When the sword is sheathed—and all hearts wish not long distant—then it will be our new calling to again bring about, as far as is in our power, unity and the peaceful mutual advancement of intellectual culture.

"I do not know whether you will hear my words, or if you wish to hear them, but I, as an individual, would give testimony of that which Germany desires and what you and your countrymen should strive for.

"BERTHOLD AUERBACH."

**The Bickerings of the French Generals—Specimens of Parisian Soldiers.**

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes from the inside of Paris:

"We are by no means a very happy family. General Ducrot and General Blanchard have had words. The latter in the course of the dispute, said to the former, 'If your sword were as long as your tongue, you would be a wonderful warrior indeed.' Ducrot and Trochu are the literary generals, Vinoy and Blanchard the fighting generals. It is reported also that General Favre is to be superceded, although his redoubt may be said to have saved the army from a greater disaster. While, however, the military men differ among themselves, they are all agreed in abusing the National Guards, whom they irreverently call 'Les Charcuriers'—the pork butchers. When La Gare aux Boeufs was carried by Admiral Polhuan and his sailors, two battalions of these heroes followed in the rear. The Admiral and the sailors were somewhat astonished to find that in the order of the day hardly anything was said of those who really did all the fighting, but that the 'pork butchers' were lauded to the skies. General Trochu on this wrote a letter to the Admiral, informing him that it was necessary for political reasons to encourage the National Guard.

"While the battle was going on at Villers and Champigny, the marching battalions of the National Guard were drawn up almost out of shot. An order came to form in line. Their commander, General Clement Thomas, replied that this would be impossible, as they would imagine that they were about to be taken into action. Notwithstanding this, General Trochu congratulates them upon the moral support, which they afforded. It is not surprising that the real soldiers should feel hurt at this system of humbug. They declare that the next sortie they will force the Parisians to fight by putting them in front, and firing on them if they attempt to run away. It must be remembered that these fighting battalions consist of young unmarried men, and if Paris is to be defended, there is no reason why they should not be exposed to danger. The inhabitants of this city consider themselves a sacred race; they clamor for sorties, vow to die for country, and then wish to do it by procuration. I am utterly disgusted with the difference between their words and their deeds. The Mobiles and the line have as yet done all the fighting, and yet, to read the Paris newspapers, one would suppose that the National Guards, who have kept out of all danger, have 'covered themselves with glory.' Since the siege commenced they have done nothing but swagger about in uniforms, and go in turns on the ramparts. They have learnt to knock a penny off a cork at a distance of ten yards, and they have carried on a very successful campaign against the sparrows."

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

**Road Steamers.**

The English machinists and locomotive builders continue their experiments with the road steamer. In the *Ledger* the subject has been frequently referred to, and it is introduced to-day to notice still later changes and improvements. One of the last is the use of an upright instead of a horozontal boiler. This enables the machine to climb a steep hill without endangering the boiler at the ends by the absence of water. In late experiments, made at Lincoln, England, we notice that in the course of time, the two nations should spontaneously agree upon a sovereign," &c.

Dom Fernando refused to adopt any reservation on that point. He also demanded that certain amendments should be made to the Spanish Constitution before accepting the throne; but the Government at Madrid objected to submitting that question to the Cortes until after his election as King. These negotiations occupied several months, and were once or twice suspended entirely as hopeless, but renewed by friendly intervention. Finally they were broken off altogether, and the causes already stated were assigned as the reasons of the failure.

But the persons who are familiar with the facts, attribute the rupture to another and a very different motive. At one of the last interviews between Dom Fernando and the Spanish Minister, at which the Countess d'Edla was present, His Majesty inquired what would be the eventual position of his wife should he go to Spain? After putting this question he withdrew, leaving Madame and the Minister to settle the delicate point between them. The Minister stated that she was at liberty to name any title, distinction, or dotation, adding that she would always be the first lady of the palace, to which the Countess replied: "So far so good; but His Majesty desires my position to be as clear as possible. What I wish to know is, what will be my part on great ceremonials like the opening of the Cortes or other corresponding occasions?" The aim of this inquiry was evident, and the Minister was not taken by surprise. He rejoined that she might be made a duchess or grandee, or have any other title, but as a Queen, no never, never!"

This took place on the 13th of July, and when the conferences were going on there was a perfect understanding that the refusal of Dom Fernando to take the throne would involve the most grave complications, and probably the war which is still raging; for it was then known that the Spanish Government intended to turn to his Majesty's son-in-law, the Prince of Hohenzollern, if the negotiations completely failed.

As soon as it became certain that there was no probability of inducing Dom Fernando to go to Madrid, unless the Countess d'Edla was recognized as Queen, the offer was made to Hohenzollern. So it may be said that a great European war, with all its vast consequences, is to be attributed to the unsatisfied ambition of a Boston girl.


**Auerbach to Victor Hugo—A German View of the War.**

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

A correspondent at Frankfort sends us a translation of a letter from Auerbach the distinguished German author, to Victor Hugo, in which the writer says:

"We wish that the French nation live as we would live ours. There will be no peace, no quiet development of pure human life in the world until French arrogance, the guardianship over other independent national individualities, until the swelling out of hollow phrases—such as you yourself send into the world—are swept away and have disappeared. Then will justice, human kindness, and the industrious rivalry of nations in the production of the beautiful and the good first take root and their existence be secured.

"Herr Victor Hugo! The French have hitherto refused to admit the system of compulsory education. The higher spirit which determines the fate of peoples from their own natures is now holding over France this very system of compulsory education. France must learn to develop its own existence in self-perfection and sincerity, without wishing to keep its neighbors in the leading strings. She must recognize that there are other civilized nations besides herself, and that all peoples taken in their totality alone represent the phenomenon of the spirit of humanity.

"You clothe yourself after the manner of the prophets of old; but these ancients cried out to the face of their people. No nation falls into such disgrace and humiliation without being itself guilty! To say this was your duty; that is the way to please the French people with itself and with us. For we do not fail to recognize even now that from the French people went out, with sacrifices unequalled, much that has been elevating and emancipating for the human race. We wished to live in peace with France. But the demon of dominion, of vanity, of preeminence over all others—which you still cherish—called forth the war, brought death and devastation over your land, and to us, in the midst of victory, sadness; for we have lost thousands of our brothers in the triumph, and see the peaceful labors of mind and hand destroyed.

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"BERTHOLD AUERBACH."

**The Lungs and the Life.**

The importance of the lungs to health of the human body are too well known to need much discussing about. Every man knows when he gets a cough that unless it is cured it will fasten on the lungs and destroy life. What thousands of coughs and incipient consumptions could be cured by a timely resort to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which not only heals the ulcers in the lungs but at the same time purifies and enriches the blood, and opens the obstructions which hinder the free action of the lungs. No better medicine for coughs and consumption is made by Dr. Keyser, of 105 Liberty street Pittsburgh. If your druggist does not keep it send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

ST. LOUIS, August 26, 1870.

I hereby certify to the benefit I have received from the use of the St. Louis water. I received a shock of paralysis in my right arm last January; I have tried all kinds of doctors, but none have been enabled to help me. Three weeks ago I came here without much hope, but I return home to-morrow quite cured. I am enabled to write this letter with the hand that was paralyzed.

MRS. JOHN W. HUNT,
Marshall, Mich.

A fresh supply just received from the Springs direct. Sold at the very lowest prices at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (Old St. Clair) streets.

THE BODY AND ITS NEEDS.

Considering the extreme sensitiveness of the human body, and, that it is unprotected except by artificial covering, from the action of cold, it is not strange that at this season it is liable to many disorders. The skin exercises a powerful influence over the stomach and bowels, and when its functions are interrupted by sudden chills that seal the pores and prevent evaporation from the surface, internal congestion is apt to ensue. The digestive organs never perform their office properly when this is the case, and the waste matter of the system, which should be discharged in part through the perspiratory glands, having no other outlet than the bowels and the kidneys, constipation and a variety of renal diseases are more or less prevalent. Dyspepsia, where it exists, is also aggravated by these causes. The most effective preventive of, and remedy for, disturbances of this nature is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Acting as a stimulant and tonic, it rouses the stomach and the intestines, imparting to those important organs both activity and regularity. It also operates as a sudorific, by toning the vessels of the skin and promoting the free passage of exhausted matter through that natural sieve of the system. Being a mild diuretic, it gives a healthful impulse to the action of the kidneys, where there is a tendency to dropsy, and as a blood depurent and nervine, as a highly beneficial effect in rheumatic cases. It combines in happy proportions the tonic, alterative, aperient, antiseptic, diaphoretic and antibilious properties requisite for the restoration of a system generally disordered, and has no equal as a winter medicine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Wooden Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is incomparably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is perfect. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 69 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seasonable Goods
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Calico Comforts
White and Gray
BLANKETS.
Heavy Coverlets,
Marseilles Quilts,
Table Linens
and Napkins.
Sheeting Muslins,
All Widths.
Plain and Plaid Flannels.
FANCY GOODS.
Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, Gloves and Neckties
Children's Hosiery, Gloves and Mittens.
Ladies' Snow Flake Nubias.
Broche and Silk Scarfs, Lace Collars.
Infants' Embroidered Robes.
Jet Jewelry, Necklaces and Bracelets.
Sash, Neck and Bow Ribbons.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SECURITY! JUSTICE! ECONOMY!
Life Association
OF AMERICA.
West Pennsylvania Department.
OFFICE:
100 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
ANTHONY M. COCHRANE,
JAMES M. MACRUM, } Managers.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, organized in St. Louis, in June, 1868, has already attained the proportion of a NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Its plan of HOME INVESTMENTS—by which the funds thereof—gives a sense of security to those insuring, that cannot otherwise be realized. Hence it is everywhere welcomed as a LOCAL INSTITUTION—all the advantages of which it combines with those resulting from its extensive field of operations.

The JUSTICE of the principle of HOME INVESTMENTS—giving every community the use of the money it invests in insurance—is universally acknowledged.

No less is ECONOMY a characteristic of this ASSOCIATION. It has actually secured two-thirds of its *earliest* business at about one-third the cost of the ordinary business of most other companies,—and the ECONOMY would be still more strikingly apparent, if the comparison were made with their *earliest* business.

Hence, for those and other reasons, the greater DIVIDEND PAYING POWER of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, and consequently the greater CHEAPNESS and SECURITY of insuring in it it will at once be manifest.

The plan of the LIFE ASSOCIATION is universally approved by business men in all sections of the country.

"Success is the Best Criterion."
THE ASSOCIATION
In a little over two years has attained an annual income of
$2,342,944.65.
Insurance in force Dec. 1st, 1870,
$44,638,437.00.
POLICY HOLDERS SECURED
By Local Investments.
LOW CASH RATES.
Dividends Paid the First Year.
OFFICE:
100 FOURTH AVENUE.

Lubin's French Extracts,
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps,
Squire's Glycerine Soap,
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Brandy and Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma.
With other CHOICE GOODS, all of my own personal selection and importation.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue.
SOLE AGENT FOR
Peter Squire's London Medicinal Extracts and Chemicals.
no15-TTRS

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
RICHARD E. BREED.....JOHN J. HENDERSON

R. E. Breed & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA,
Glass and Earthenware,
BRITANNIA
AND
Silver Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY.
No. 100 Wood St.
CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c.,
P. C. DUFFY'S,
146 Grant street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Bargains
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 6 1-4 Cents,
Straw Ticking.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicos, some of THE BEST.
At 12½c., Huck Toweling, all linen.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslin, extra good.
At 12½c., Bookfold Flannels.
At 18½c., Bookfold Plaid Flannels.
At 37½c., Black Alpaca Lustres, extra good for the prices.
At 50c., Black Alpaca Lustres, extra good for the price.
At 50c., 4-4 Black Australian Crape, a decided bargain.
At 25c., Ladies' Plaid Shoulder Shawls.
At 50c., Ladies' Silk Scarfs.
At 87½c., Ladies' Boulevarde Skirts.
At $3.00, a Large Lot of
SEAMLESS
FELT SKIRTS,
Velvet and Satin Trimmed,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

PROPOSALS FOR
TRANSPORTATION
ON THE
MISSOURI RIVER.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, for the transportation of government troops, military and government supplies on the Missouri river, between Sioux City, Iowa, and Fort Benton, M. T., and all intermediate points, upward and downward, during the season from March 20th to October 31st, 1871, inclusive.
Details and requirements furnished on application to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Omaha, Neb., Sioux City, Iowa, or at the office of the undersigned; a copy of the latter with this advertisement to be attached to each proposal offered.
D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
Headquarters Mil. Div. of the Missouri, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, Ill., January 1, 1871.
del1:k3

J. B. Hubley & Co.'s
DINING ROOMS,
FOR
Ladies and Gentlemen
LIBRARY HALL BUILDING,
PENN ST., near Sixth, late St. Clair.
DINNERS and SUPPERS served in the best style. PAR

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to B. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.


# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

## MONEY AND COMMERCE.

### PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 3, 1871.

Business opens up fairly for the new year, and the prospect for a general improvement in trade are very favorable. It is a well known fact that stocks of all kinds of merchandize are very much reduced, as nearly everybody in business desired to close the year with as little stock as possible, and that the old year has passed and the new one has set in, the inference is that there will be an improved demand, as there will be a general desire to stock up again. Some time, of course, must elapse before the annual settlements are adjusted, and the process of taken stock has been completed, but a couple of weeks will afford sufficient time to complete this; and then it is hoped, and it is earnestly desired that these hopes may be fully realized, that trade will open up in earnest. It is not expected, as a general thing, that there will be any material improvement in values, but there is some foundation for expecting an increased volume of business.

The last two months of the old year were characterized by an unusually large number of suspensions and failures, for Pittsburgh, but it is hoped that the crisis is over, that the worst has passed and that in the future occurrences of this character will be as rare as they have been in time past. There is no denying the fact that these failures have done considerable mischief, brought innocent parties into trouble, and to some extent damaged trade generally, by weakening confidence and causing a feeling of distrust to prevail; but, unless there are additional failures, which is not probable, this feeling will soon wear away, and otherwise, as we have already remarked, the prospects commercially are very good for the new year.

APPLES—The receipts continue very light and with a continued steady demand, the supply in this market is being reduced and prices are a strong upward tendency. We now quote at $3@3.50 per bbl—some holders asking $4.75@5 for choice. As yet, however, there have been but few sales made above $3.50.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 09@10 cts per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4½; Pearl Ash, 9½; Potash, 7½.

BEESWAX—Sells at 30@32c.

BEANS—Continue dull and the supply is considerably in excess of the demand; cannot be quoted above $1.50@1.60 per bushel.

BUTTER—The demand is hardly as brisk as it was last week, and the arrivals again appear to be on the increase, but prices are weak, though as yet not quotably lower. We quote at 30@33 for common to medium, 38@40 for prime, and 42@45 for choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾ cts.

BROOM CORN—Dull; 5@7 cts per lb.

CHEESE—Is dull but unchanged. Western Reserve, 16@18c; Ohio Factory, 15@15½; Ohio Goshen, 17@18c; New York Goshen, 18@19c.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, in a jobbing way, 19½@20c in small lots, 21½@22. Demand fair.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $2@2½ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CEMENT—Salesof Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3½, and Calcined Plaster at $3½ per bbl.

CIDER—Continues dull; we can report an occasional small sale at $4@4.50 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—$9@10 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Packers are paying 7½@8c; sales in a jobbing way at 8¼@8½.

DRIED FRUIT—There seems to be less inquiry for Peaches though the supply is light and remain unchanged; 9½@9½ cts for quarters and 13@14 for halves. Apples are still in excess of the demand and prices remain unchanged, at 6@7 cts.

EGGS—We are reported sales of fresh egg at 30@32—mostly at 30. Pickled may be quoted at 22@28, as to condition.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers may be quoted at 58cts to the trade, and 52@55c in small lots.

FLOUR—Is reported firmer under the influence of the advices from the west, though as yet there has been no advance in this market. We continue to quote western flour in store, at $5.75@6.25 for spring wheat; $6@6.50 for red winter wheat, and $6.75@7 for white. Rye Flour unchanged, at $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—There is a continued good milling demand for wheat, and with a very limited supply and meagre receipts, the market advance is fully sustained. $1.30@1.35 for red, and $1.35@1.40 for white. Oats scarce and firm, but unchanged; sales 45@46c, but closing, and 47@48 selling—small lots, 50c. Corn is coming in more freely, though the stock in this market is still comparatively light; sales of mixed to prime yellow, in car, that is for round lots, at 66@66c—in small lots 68@70c. Shelled is dull at 64@65c. Rye—very little offering and not much enquiry for it; we continue to quote at 80 to 85c, buying and selling. The demand for barley continues very light, and the market is dull and prices are nominally unchanged, 80 to 85c for good to prime spring, and 90 to 95c for fall.

COFFEE—Large quantities of Coffee are now being received through the Custom House, and free, by our wholesale dealers, at the reduced rates of duty, and an average decline of 2c per pound has already been anticipated. The finer grades are scarce, and the decline in fancy will not be over 1c per pound. Medium and lower grades are easier bought at more than the difference in duty. From Rio, advices have been received of increased shipments to our eastern ports, but at higher cost, which cannot be sold at present rates without serious loss. Added to this the diminution in stock throughout the United States on the first ultimo, and the movement of buyers from the interior to the seaboard to seek supplies the opinion prevails that the present prices will be well maintained, and will, perhaps, reach a higher point in February or March. The prices ruling now are about the same in bond as the goods would be held at in 1869, when there was no duty, and but 1c higher in currency than the prices of 1867. We are of the opinion the present prices favor buyers.

Prices in Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1869 21@legs gold.

" " " 1869 14@15½ c
" " " 1870 15@15½ c
" " " 1871 16@20 c
Prices at reduced duty, 1871. 17@21 c

From E. C. Small & Co's. annual circular we note imports and sales of Rio and Santos for 1870, as follows:

| | Receipts. | Sales. | Stock, Dec. 31, 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 681,742 bgs. | 715,543 bgs. | 19,319 bgs. |
| Baltimore | 169,256 " | 162,552 " | 9,627 " |
| New Orleans | 155,000 " | 151,000 " | 4,000 " |
| Mobile | 44,000 " | 37,300 " | 6,700 " |
| Philadelphia | 3,550 " | 3,550 " | " |
| Savannah | 2,000 " | 1,900 " | 100 " |
| Galveston | 14,495 " | 10,095 " | 600 " |
| Total | 1,369,944 " | 1,436,938 " | 47,041 " |
| Total stock December 31, 1870 | | | 47,041 bags. |
| Total | January 1, 1870 | | 106,606 bags. |

SUGAR—In Raws no change worthy of note has occurred since our last report, but Refineds have again been excited and the scarcity of softs have materially advanced prices. Refiners having suspended operations in December, fully two-thirds of them are still idle, and may to remain so until February or March, will likely exert a great decline for the next thirty days. It is highly probable that an advance will take place. On the present basis of raws for refining purposes, say, 9½c per pound, under the new tariff laws, the price of refined goods may be looked for at about 11½c on the basis for A; but this may not occur till near the close of March. Much, however, depends on the receipts from the Islands in February, the time they begin to come in. The reports are favorable to a large crop.

MOLASSES—New Orleans Molasses have advanced 3c per gallon in the last week, and from the semi-weekly circular of Small & Co., we quote prices now ruling in the city of Orleans, with a prospect of no decline this season: Good, 54c; prime, 56c; choice, 58c. Sugar-Fair to good, 44@45c; prime, 46@47c; choice, 48@49c.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $18@19 per ton, and while the arrivals are not large, the supply, nevertheless, is fully up to the demand. Baled may be quoted on the wharf and track, at $16@17.

HONEY—Sales at 28@30 cts.

HOMINY—Best Pearl quoted at $6.25 per bbl. Common, $5.25@5.50.

HUMS—Sales at 20@22½ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted hip 10@10c; do calf, 18@18. Dry flint, nominal at 20@22c.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and country at $1.75.

MILLFEED—The receipts seem to be falling off somewhat, but the market, especially for middlings, continues very dull, being large ly overstocked.

ONIONS—Demand better and stock very much reduced; we now quote at $3@3.50 per barrel.

OILS—No 1 lard $1.08@1.12; No 2 70; Pure Labrador cod oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c.

POULTRY—Live is dull, while for dressed there is a fair demand at full prices; 12@14c for chickens and ducks, and 16@18 for turkeys.

PROVISIONS—We can report a fair jobbing demand for Bacon, at 12@12½ cts for Plain Shoulders; 13@14c for Ribbed Sides; 14@15c for Clear Sides; 17@18½c for plain Sugar Cured Hams; Lard, in tcs, 12@13½; in kegs and buckets, 13@16c.

POTATOES—The market is almost bare, the recent cold weather having pleased an embargo on shipments, and there is a good demand. Prime Peach Blows may be quoted at $1.25@1.30 per bu-nel, for small lots.

PEA NUTS—Sales of new crop at 6@8.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is firm, with small sales at $6.75 per bushel. Timothy is quoted at $5. Flax seed is quoted at $2.12@2.15.

SUGAR—Sales of Crushed at 11½ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8@8½c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply may be quoted at 45@50c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows, at 9@10 cts.

### ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 2, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

M. Varner, Chicago ..... 2 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago ..... 3 cars
S. Kraus, Chicago ..... 1 car
Rothschilds & Stern, Chicago ..... 1 car
R. & J. Shamberg, Chicago ..... 3 cars
A. T. Hays, Chicago ..... 3 cars
J. F. Farrell, Indianapolis ..... 1 car
Jos. Colopy, Jamestown ..... 1 car
A. M. French, Youngstown ..... 1 car
Trautman & L. Crestline ..... 1 car
J. H. Luther, Crestline ..... 1 car
Eldridge, Crestline ..... 1 car
J. R. Groves, Mansfield ..... 1 car
Warner & Smouts, Mansfield ..... 1 car
S. Marks & Bro., Mansfield ..... 1 car
Geo. Emerick, Mansfield ..... 1 car
J. Lahmire, Mansfield ..... 1 car
R. Frater, Bridgeport ..... 1 car
Horner & Shoemaker, Bridgeport ..... 1 car
Total ..... 27
Total last week ..... 38

HOGS.

J. Needy, Mansfield ..... 1 car
P. M. Snyder, Orrville ..... 1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago ..... 1 car

SHEEP.

W. A. Harrington, Hudson ..... 1 car

CATTLE.

The number of cattle on sale to-day was unusually small, scarcely 650 head, all told, and consisted mostly of the common and medium grades, and consequently below the usual average in regard to quality. The market, however, was stronger and quicker, as compared with last week, and for the better grades, a slight advance was in some instances realized. The fact that the butchers bought sparingly last Monday caused them to take hold with more spirit to-day, and this added to the very light supply, infused more strength into the market and by 10 o'clock the pens were pretty well cleared, which of itself is a sure indication of an improvement. Some of the drovers reported business as being slow, and, to them, unsatisfactory, but in the stock business as everything else, there are men who will never be satisfied unless they have made ten or fifteen dollars per head—it seems as if were, that they always want to convey the impression that they are losing money.

The wholesale markets both at East Liberty and in New York and Philadelphia have been dull during the past two weeks, though this is always the case during the holidays, and we certainly only take a place of beef, and both drovers and butchers always look for hard markets during the last half of December. Doubtless early take place of beef, and or fifteen dollars per head—it seems as it were, that they always want to convey the impression that they are losing money.

The wholesale markets both at East Liberty and in New York and Philadelphia have been dull during the past two weeks, though this is always the case during the holidays, and we certainly only take a place of beef, and both drovers and butchers always look for hard markets during the last half of December. Doubtless early in January the holidays have passed, it is probable that there will be an improved demand for cattle, as people will be disposed to patronize the butchers, but the general impression among dealers is that there will not be much if any advance in prices.

As will be seen by reference to report of sales, prime to extra beeves stock, brought from 5½c to 6c, and fancy 6¼; there were but very few sold above 5¾ cts, and not many even at that, so there were but very few good enough to command that figure. Common to medium brought 5@5½ cts. Fresh cows may be quoted at $50@65, and dull.

Gwin Co. had 3 fresh cows, at $60 each, and 9 head mixed stock from Butler Co., at 5@5¾c.

F. Kraus 16 head Washington Co. steers and heifers at 5¾@5¾.

M. Varner 36 head Washington Co. steers and heifers, at 5¾@5¾; 36 head from Chicago, at 5¾@5¾.

E. Katz 11 from Washington Co. and 20 from Ohio, mixed stock, at 5¾@5¾.

Keefer & Heyer 25 head mixed stock from Chicago, at 4½@6 cts.

R. Shamberg & Hass 18 head cows and heifers, and 6 steers from Ohio, at 5¼@5¾.

A. T. Hays 21 head mixed stock from Licking Co. Ohio, at 5½@5¾.

Hazlewood & Black stock report 90 head mixed stock, at 5¼@5¾.

Trautman to Lobman report 52 head mixed Ohio stock, at 4¾@5¾.

S. Marks & Bro. report four loads or 92 head mixed stock from Chicago and Ohio, at 5¾@5¾.

Holmes, L. & Co. report 54 head; sold 19 head at 4¾@5¾—2 loads shipped over.

Jas. Hanlin 15 head of common mixed stock from Washington Co., at 4@5 cts.

Sisler & Shamberlain 20 head or mixed stock, from this county, at 4@5¾.

Horner & Shoemaker sold to Breasolead 20 head of good Belmont Co. ohio steers to Greenwald & Kahn, at 6¼.

Greenwald & Kahn retailed 41 head mixed stock at 5¼@6¾—one very fine show bullock to J. F. Belisteine.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale to-day, was nearly double that of last week, something over 1,200, and as is the case with cattle, they are mostly of the common and medium grades. The market was moderately active, though there were more than enough offered left over unsold; in regard to prices there is not much change; good 100 lb. sheep, fat and smooth, may be quoted at 6 cts., and scalawags at $1 25@2 per head.

W. Neely reports having sold 40 head fair to good at 4¾@5¾ cts, and 222 scalawags at from $1.75 per head down.

John Drum had 280 head mixed; sold tail end at an average of $1 25 per head.

Neely & McMillan sold 50 head mixed Green Co. sheep at $1 75@3 50.

Harrington on whole sold 115 head commonish Ohio sheep, at $2 per head.

Garwin & Co. disposed of 26 from Butler county.

Emerick & Co. sold 40 head prime to extra, from Licking Co., Ohio, at 5¾@6¼.

Bedford & Co. report 250 mixed stock from Green county, Pennsylvania, sold 100 head, tail end, at $1 25@2; had 200 head averaging 70 lbs. left over—held at 6¾ cts.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was light, and with a fair demand the market ruled stronger, though there is no quotable advance in prices, as compared with last week. Sales were made in a retail way at 6¾@6¾ cts.

J. & S. Needy reported 42 at 7cts.

Greenwald & Kahn report having retailed about 100 at 6¾@7¼ cts.

### PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 3, 1871.

In our last report we intimated that a farce was being gone through with in the oil trade, some people characterized it as a fraud of the first water, and to-day it was concluded. The party who had so much high priced oil to receive, failed to come to time on Saturday as expected; after becoming satisfied that he was in for it, that the actual oil was here, and would be delivered in good faith, made an engagement to meet the sellers at a specified place at nine o'clock on Saturday night to receive and pay for the same. Instead of being on hand at the place indicated, at nine o'clock Saturday night, he took the train at eight o'clock and went to Philadelphia. The sellers were on hand according to promise, but Mr. Bonsal, this is his name, and for the credit of Pittsburgh be it said, he is a Philadelphian, was not to be found. His brother was there, it is supposed, as kind of a blind, to represent the principal, but he could do nothing, as he was acting under instructions, and his principal had failed, perhaps forgotten to leave any orders as to what was to be done, and consequently the meeting was not very satisfactory to the sellers, at least. At this stage of the proceedings all were satisfied that Mr. Bonsal was acting in bad faith, and as might be expected, they were very, as they had good cause to be, indignant at the manner in which they had been treated. The sellers have been at great trouble, as well as expense, in getting the oil on cars, having it gauged, paying five dollars per day per car, and in carrying the tank on cars, etc., etc. If he was unable to pay the differences, why not say so, and not put these men to all this trouble and expense, instead of acting as he did, until the last moment almost, that he was prepared to pay for the oil when it was properly delivered.

To-day, however, this oil was sold at public auction, and we presume that proceedings will at once be instituted against him to recover the differences. The question is very pertinently asked, is he responsible? Is he worth anything? but at the present it is more easily asked than answered.

CRUDE.

Following is a report of the 25,000 bbls sold at public action: 5,000 bbls at 9⅝; 5,000 do at 9⅝; 5,000 at 9¾; and 10,000 at 9¾, buyers to pay demurrage and cost of shifting cars. We can report a regular sale of 2,000 bbls on spot at 9¾. Nothing done in futures.

REFINED.

Quiet but firm. January, 22½@22¾c, first and last half; January and February, 22¾; March and April, 24; February to July 24. No sales, at least there were none reported.

OIL BARRELS.

Demand rather better. Sales country make on spot at $1.75; City at $1.80; last each February and March; city make at $1.75.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Peerless Oil Works 148, account Jas. Wilkins; Sunbeam O W 145, account same; Eagle O 92, account Duncan & Young; Anchor O W 80, account Bates & G. Total 604.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN.

STATEMENT OF CRUDE OIL SHIPPED BY P. R. R AND A. V. R. R. OIL LINE, DURING WEEK ENDING Dec. 31, 1870.

By Parker & Thompson from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia, 3,363 bbls.

By Fisher Bros. from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia, 240 bbls.

By J. Bushnell, from Parker, to Truscott & Co., Columbia, 662 bbls.

By R. S. Duncan from Parker to W. P. Logan, Hestonville, 240 bbls.

By T. Chess from Franklin to W. C. Allison & Co., Philadelphia, 586 bbls.

By T. Chess from Franklin to J. Parkhurst Jr. & Co., Baltimore, 586 bbls.

By T. Kile, from Foster, to Poultney & Moale, Baltimore, 480 bbls.

By T. King from Scrubgrass to Poultney & Moale, Baltimore, 240 bbls.

By Owston & Sowers from Scrubgrass to C. West & Sons, Baltimore, 160 bbls.

Total to Phila ..... 3,363 bbls
Total to Columbia ..... 662 bbls
Total to Hestonville ..... 240 bbls
Total to Baltimore ..... 1,266 bbls
Grand Total ..... 5,591 bbls

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 12 M.—Refined: January 22¾@23c, February 23¼@23½c, March 23¾@24c, February and July 23¾@24c. Crude 11½c.

5 P. M.—Refined: January 22¾@23c, February 23¼@23½c, sales of 1,000 bbls for January and February 23½c, March 23¾c, March and April 24c, February and July 23¾@24c. Demand sales of 3,000 bbls for March and April at 24c.

NEW YORK, January 3, 12 M.—Market very quiet and nothing done, yet prices for crude and refined unchanged from Saturday's quotations.

3 P. M.—Market very quiet, but firm; nothing doing in crude; January delivery nominal at 11c. Refined strong and held firm at 23½@23¾c; no sales reported.

TITUSVILLE, January 3—12 M.—Market very quiet and nothing whatever doing; no offers to buy above $3.15.

OIL CITY, January 3—1:30 P. M.—Market quiet but firm and lower; road $3.25@3.40. Oil City $3.00@3.05; nothing offering; weather clear and pleasant.

TITUSVILLE, January 3—11:35 A. M.—Market firm and quiet at $3.25@3.40.

ROUSEVILLE, January 3—11:40 A. M.—Market quiet and dull. Nothing doing and offering at $3.25@3.30 for regardless and no sales.

PLEASANTVILLE, January 3—11:45 A. M.—Market quiet and firm at $2.85.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 3—11:45 A. M.—Market extremely dull and nothing doing. Asking $3.45 with no buyers.

## Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra spring firmer, $4.40@5.50.

WHEAT—No 2 spring active and advanced 2@2½c, closing steady at $1.10@1.11½ cash and seller January.

CORN—No 2 mixed more active; 43@44c, closing firm at outside rate.

OATS—No 2 closed firm at 39¼c.

RYE—No 2 firm at 75c.

BARLEY—No 2 dull at 69@70c.

HIGHWINES—85@85½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm.

MESS PORK—Closed at $18.50 cash and seller January, $18.75 seller February, $19 seller March.

LARD—Firm at 11¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Active at $6.90.

LIVE HOGS—Active at $5.95@6.25.

CATTLE—Dull and nominal.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Cotton quiet and weak at 15¾c. Flour active and advanced; superfine Western State $5.25@5.45, common to good; extra $5.15@6.30; good to choice $6.35@9.65; white Western extra $7.00, common to choice; extra Ohio $6.20@6.75; St. Louis $6.30@9.25. Southern steady, owing to the change of tariff; Canada $6.30@9.25. Southern steady, owing to the change of tariff; Canada $6.30@9.25. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; mixed $1.30, new spring $1.42@1.45; red amber $1.46@1.50; white Michigan $1.52. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley do., Canada West $1.00. Malt unchanged. Corn opened firm but closed dull: no 1 mixed 75@78; yellow 79c; white 80c. Oats firm; Western Ohio 61@62. Hay unchanged. Hops dull and quiet. Coffee dull but unchanged: sales 1,100 bags at private terms; Rio, 9¾@13½c in bond; Java, 20@22c. Sugar easier, owing to the change of tariff; Cuba, 10@10½c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 50@54c. Petroleum: crude, 12¼@13c; refined, 23c. Provisions; new mess pork, $19.25; old, $19.25; prime mess, $17.00@17.25; new, $20@21; total stock to January 3d, 1871, 30,242; total to December 15, 1870, 15,830. Beef; mess, 10@15c; extra, 15@18c; beef hams smoked, 22@23c; cuts meats dull; hams, 10@13c; shoulders, 7@8½c; long clear middles, 10½c. Lard: prime steam, 11½@12¼c; kettle dried, 12½c. Butter quiet and unchanged at 12@30c for western; 20@34c for State. Cheese unchanged.

LATEST.—Flour firm at $6@6.30 for shipping. Wheat active; spring $1.44@1.45; winter red $1.46@1.50. Rye dull and nominal. Oats unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork firm for future delivery at $19; sales on spot at $19.50. Beef and bacon unchanged. Lard closed very firm for February and March at 12c. Eggs steady; fresh 25@25c; limed 22@23c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—Cotton steady; middling 14¾@14¾c. Flour steady; family $5.40@5.90. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and drooping, with supply better at 52c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 41@42c. Groceries, oil unchanged; butter dull at 28@30c. Clover seed dull and unsettled at $11.00@11.50. Provisions firm at nominal rates. Pork $19.00; sales $19@19¼; bulkmeats 7@7½@8c; bacon 10@11@11½. Hogs active and advancing, closing at $6.50@6.70; receipts for three days 17,000. Green meats held at 6½@6¾c. Whiskey quiet and unchanged at 86@87. Gold $1.10½. Exchange steady.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—Leaf tobacco more active and firm; sales, 50 hhds. Bagging quiet. Hemp and flax 25@25c. Cotton extremely dull; middling 13¾c. Flour, demand good; family $5.25@5.75. Wheat quiet and firm owing to light receipts. Hogs range from $6.25@6.70, some fair heavy sold at latter price; receipts light, chiefly small hogs, killed to date, 21,000. Provisions, demand good and market firm; mess pork $20@21, bacon shoulders 10c; bacon sides, clear rib, 12½c; clear 12c; bulk shoulders 7c; do. sides, clear rib, 10c; do. clear 10¾c. Lard 12c. Whisky steady, 87c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour firm; low grades scarce; extra winter $4.75@5.50; treble $5.25@5.90. Wheat firm; No. 3 red fall $1.18@1.19, No 2 red winter $1.28. Corn firm; mixed 55@56c; white 60@62c. Oats firm at 38@40c. Barley dull and market. Rye steady at 80@81c. Highwines steady at 85c. Provisions only jobbing and no order demand; pork $19.00, bulk shoulders 6¾@7c, mostly at inside prices; bulk sides: clear rib 9¾@9¾c; 10@10½. Lard 11c for prime steam; hogs firm and active at $6.60@6.80 for good to choice. Cattle unchanged, ranging from $2.75@6.50.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—Flour firm; family spring $6.00@6.50; Ohio and Indiana $5.25@7.25. Wheat steady: Indiana Red $1.42 @1.43; amber $1.48@1.50. Rye steady at 90c. Corn quiet and unchanged; yellow 76c; mixed 75@76. Oats dull and unchanged; State 56@56c; Western 56. Provisions unchanged. Mess pork $20.00@20.50. Crude petroleum 15½; refined 22¾. Whiskey scarce and firm at 94c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 3.—Wheat steady. Wheat active and advanced 2@3c; No 1 white Michigan sold at $1.53; amber Michigan $1.34½; No 1 red $1.40; amber $1.39; No 2 red $1.34½; amber red $1.42½. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 50½c; do low mixed 49c; yellow 51c. Oats dull and nominal; No 2 sold at 45c. Clover seed steady at 26@35. Hogs steady at $6.90@7.00.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 3.—Flour steady; western family $6.75@7.50. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1.40@1.45. Corn scarce and firm; white 90@95c; yellow 75@76c. Oats firm; 55@56c. Mess pork $20.50. Bacon: clear rib sides 11¾c, clear 12c. Hams 16@18c. Lard 12@12¼c. Whisky dull at 92@93c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 3.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 red winter $1.28. Corn dull and nominal; shelled offered in vain at 55c. Oats steady at 48c. Rye dull and declined; No 2 held at 70@75c. Crude petroleum dull and inactive at 24½; refined dull and nominal at 20½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 3.—Cotton weak; low middling 13½c. Bulk meats, clear sides, uncleared 10½c; shoulders 7½c. Lard 12½c. Bacon, country hams, 14c; sides 13½c; shoulders, sugar cured, 10c; hams, 15½c. Corn 50c. Oats 55c. Wheat 90c@$1.10c. Flour $4.50@6.00.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 $1.25. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Clover seed steady. $6.30. Hogs $7@7.05.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 3.—Flour—Extra spring held at $5.25. Oats—No 2 steady at 43c. Corn dull and nominal. Rye—No 1 higher at 72c; No 2 at 71c. Mess pork $17.75. Dressed hogs $6.87.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 3.—Cotton dull but unchanged at 14¼@14¾c; receipts, 2,029; shipments, 2,533; stock, actual count, 8,500 bales, of which 1,500 bales are already sold.

## IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, January 3.—3 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 2 do do, J Painter & Co; 3 do pig iron, Nimick & Co; 2 do do, Byers, McCullough & Co; 1 cask brandy, A Vance; 3 bbls s steel, Miller, Barr & Parkins; 1 cask brandy, H Shirls; 5 bbls 1 oil, Dalzell & Townsend, 2 sheets iron, Lyon & Shorb; 15 bbls glass, Agnew & Wilcox; 4 sks leather, 2 bdls, 1 bbl lard, 8 m t oil bbls, 25 d hogs, B Pflam; 75 bgs c seed, P Duff & Son; 27 sks corn, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 55 bdls p paper, Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co; 27 sks corn, McHenry & Hood; 13 d hogs, Atwell & Lee; 7 bbls d apples, W H Graff & Co; 9 d hogs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 23 d hogs, McCullough, S & Co; 5 bbls g apples, J W Fleck; 4 dressed hogs, Shipton & Wallace; 4 bbls butter, 2 bbls lard, 4 kegs apple butter, W Harrison.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, January 3.—492 hides, G H Anderson; 300 pigs lead, Excelsior Flint Glass Co; 300 bbls flour, Jenkins Bro; 100 tcs grease, F Sellers & Co; 16 bbls m pork, Rees Owens; 1 car hams, 25 bbls pork, Dalzell & T; 50 bbls spirits, Hostetter & Smith; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 300 do do, Shomaker & Co; 1 car meal, W B Hays & Son; 1 car corn, Dan Wallace; 59 bbls apples, 84 kgs pearl barley, 157 sks millfeed, 20 d hogs, Houck, J & Co, 35 bbls d apples, J A Graff; 1 car barley, Z Wainwright; 10 cars do do, Joshua Rhodes; 9 sks rags, J B Jones; 7 bbls tallow, Dustman & Hull; 10 rolls leather, Seibert & Berg; 1 car b handles, H R McClelland; 1 car millfeed, Bricker & Co; 1 car ore, Wood Son & Co; 1 do shingles, Mellon Bro; 9 hides, M Delange; 4 d hogs, H Rea Jr; 34 b handles, W Mardorf; 2 d hogs, Hutchinson & Wickham; 2 bbls beans, H Riddle; 25 bgs b w flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 25 sks do, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 80 d hogs, J P Hanna & Co; 2 pkgs butter, J J Pettit; 1 car corn, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co; 1 do do, R Knox & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, January 3.—192 sks barley, Meanor & Harper; 22 do do, 10 do c meal, S Hood; 4 do beans, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 3 bbls tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 50 kgs pig feet, J H Parker; 17 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 3 do do, E Hyde & Son; 1 bag d peaches, 50 do pea nuts, N do feathers, J Dickey & Co; 12 sks A F G Craighead; 134 do pea nuts, Kirker & Totten; 16 hhds sugar, 25 bbls molasses, Watt, Laing & Co; 50 do flour, J Hunkle; 50 do do, S Lndsay & Co, 1 car oats; Robb Herron; 104 bbls flour, Lang & McKallip; 11 do molasses, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car car corn, J W Bomgardner, 5 hhds sug, H Kenney; 1 bx do l case do, C H Reiter.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 3.—3 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co; 100 bbls flour, 3 cars wheat, I car cooperage, Lewis, B & D; 10 bdls broom handles, E B Mathews; 5 doz brooms, Ferguson & Co; 20 hides, J C Lappe; 104 do, A Holsteine; 3 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 17 do do, Kennedy, C & Co; 17 d hogs, 1 car oats, Hippley & B; 1 car corn, Houston & Bro; 3 do lumber, J Nanz; 2 do staves, J M Hemphill; 2 do metal, Lindsay & McC; 1 do corn, Clarke & Smith; 5 rolls leather, Graham & S; 1 car barley, M Weil & Co; 1 car lumber, L Walters & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, January 3—2 bbls honey, E Heazlet on; 5 dressed hogs, Jas McCready; 7 do do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 40 sks wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 15 sks potatoes, J D Strouse; 2 cars metal, W Smith; 1 bdls pelts, Seibert & Berg; 16 sks oats, Bricker & Co; 38 sks wheat, 30 do corn, 31 do oats, Adams & Knox; 9 cars metal McKnight & Co; 2 bbls butter, 1 do eggs, L W Blanchard; 2 bbls beans, 1 do eggs, Head & Metzgar; 1 car wooden ware, Freeman & Berger.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, January 3—2 bbls oil, Buchanan & Co; 26 d hogs, Laing & McKallip; 75 bbls salt, Hack & Schwible; 1 car hay, Geo Stewart; 3 bbls grease, W Smith; 5 oil bbls, Groves & M; 4 cars mdse, U Pemberton.

## RIVER NEWS.

The cold snap which set in on Monday night, has placed a quietus on the hopes that were entertained in regard to an early resumption of navigation, and consequently the prospects at this writing are not much if any better than they were a week ago.

The following named boats are ice bound at the levee: Juniata, St. Charles, Argosy, Glencoe and May Lowry.

Capt. Andy Bunting of Wellsville was in town yesterday, sporting a new plug hat and a bran new pair of boots.

Com. W. J. Kountz expected the H. C Yeager to arrive at New Orleans yesterday. He is perfectly satisfied with her performances since she left here—she left Cairo with about 1,600 tons on board.

Teams are crossing the Monongahela on the ice above the dam.

—The steamboat conflagration at New Orleans, on Sunday morning, will involve a loss, on tonnage and cargo, of over one million of dollars. The Thompson Dean was valued at $140,000; insured for $80,000; $35,000 of which was in Pittsburgh offices, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Allegheny | $5,000 |
| Pittsburgh | 5,000 |
| Western | 5,000 |
| Eureka | 5,000 |
| People's | 5,000 |
| Manufacturers and Merchants' | 5,000 |
| Boatmen's | 5,000 |
| Total | $35,000 |

—Col. Lewis Wolfley, late Assessor of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, who is the proprietor of an improved dredging machine, has entered suit in the United States Court against Major Howell, United States Engineer in charge of the United States dredge boat Eseayons, and against the Eseayons for using an infringement of his patent. He lays his damages at $200,000.

—The hull of the Peosta, burned on the 25th at Memphis, is still afloat at its old place, near the foot of Washington street. It is totally valueless, and an unsightly object, covered as it is with charred debris of the upper works, which were totally destroyed. A portion of the cotton on board was only partially destroyed, and is now being repicked on the bank near the wreck.

—The White river steamer Batesville, says the Batesville *Republican*, on her down trip from that place, struck a snag in White river and was sunk. We have been unable to learn the amount of damages done, or whether she is a total wreck. She had 475 bales of cotton on board.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Monday says: The last we heard of the John A. Wood was up to Thursday night, when she was lying with her stern grounded on the bank. Her stern had sunk four feet, but at the time mentioned her log chains were being taken up and extra chains being put in.

—The Michigan, with Pilot Frank Newport in charge of the wheel, is blocked up in the ice on the bar at the head of Racoon Island, six miles below Gallipolis. This steamer has charge of seven barges of coal from Steubenville, which she is to deliver at Covington.

—Col. J. N. Silverthorn, river editor of the Evansville *Journal*, was the recipient of a gold watch and chain, costing $140, from the Journal Company, on Christmas eve.

—Coal is selling at New Orleans to steamers for $1 25 per box. There are fears that steamers will be compelled to lay up there on account of scarcity of fuel.

—The Messenger, Carrie V. Kountz and Great Republic arrived at Cairo on Sunday. The Republic is said to have had a good trip of groceries and cotton

—The Marcella, while coming down the Yazoo river, last trip, ran into a tree, or "brush heap," and nearly demolished her cook house and pantry.

—The Henry C. Yeager had to pay $60 wharfage, at Memphis, for the privilege of discharging sixty tons of freight. One dollar per ton.

—Evansville will reduce her wharfage about 50 per cent. on all local packets.

## RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

## HOME NEWS.

**Route for Sale.**

A good, paying route in the heart of the city. For terms, etc., apply to-day at GAZETTE counting room.

**High wind** yesterday.

**Still cold and raw**—Hurrah!

**Bank elections** next week.

**The Grand Jury** will adjourn to-day. "Let us have peace."

**"It Snows!"** cries the school-boy. Let it snow, answers Joe Keating.

**The Stafford Rose** case was sent by Alderman McMasters to the Grand Jury, yesterday.

**"Know You!** Of course I do!" as the tippler said to the lamp-post, when it ran against him.

**For Sale Cheap.**—The stock and fixtures of a retail grocery, price $1,500. See for sale column.

**Passing away.**—Of the fifteen original managers of the House of Refuge but six are now living.

**Remember**—The GAZETTE is delivered at your door for fifteen cents per week, payable to the carrier.

**Crowded out**—A large amount or local matter prepared for this issue is unavoidably crowded out this morning.

**Several** freight trains stalled while crossing Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday, completely locking up travel.

**When** will the hearts of residents on Fifth avenue be gladdened by the renumbering of the houses on the thoroughfare.

**The Supreme Court** of Pennsylvania met at Philadelphia. Opinions on Allegheny County cases of no being particularly waited for.

**New Years Day** was universally celebrated on Monday. Business was suspended and the people turned out in strong force on the streets and at the places of amusement.

**A Friend** of ours was recently invited to a seat on the floor of the House at Washington, and he indignantly refused, saying that he was accustomed to sit on chairs at home.

**The Womans'** Suffrage Association will meet at the rooms of the Board of Trade on Tuesday, at 7½ p.m. The Rev. A. D. M. Wilson Sharpsburgh will deliver a free lecture—Subject "Womans' Certificate"

**Caucus.**—The caucus of the members of Allegheny Councils will be held on Monday evening next, for the purpose of deciding on persons for the various city offices. Election takes place on Tuesday evening next.

**Col. Wm. Stockton**, of the First ward, Allegheny, is exhibiting quite a fine collection of paintings at Mercer & Robinson's, Federal street. By the way, the Colonel is quite a bird fancier and tamer, as we have reason to know.

**In the trial** as to which of the city fire companies could hitch up and be ready for service, first, the Hook and Ladder Company came off victories, having hitched up and had their truck ready to start in forty seconds.

**Letters held**, for postage. January 1st, 1871: Dunlop, Chas. W., Dunlop, Mrs. Jane, Holland & Patterson, Hancock, Michigan, 3 cents.

Odell, Davi on & Co., Blairsville, Pa., 1 cent. Miller, Mrs. L. A., 3 cents.

**Thomas Sherry** an insane man, who resides at Wood's Run, was found wandering about in the neighborhood of the grain Elevator yesterday, completely exhausted and perishing with cold. He was taken to the lock-up, but afterwards sent to his home.

**That True story.**—Many of our friends assure us that the "True Story" published in Monday's GAZETTE, had good effect and kept many whose bottles had been long standing from callers. Coffee, water and tea, were the prevailing beverages set up on New Years day.

**Some shock** thief entered the house of Mr. J. F. McLaughlin on Fifth avenue, Monday night and carried off from the hat rack, a valuable overcoat. The garment was found yesterday in the multitude of second hand dealers, where it had been left for a pledge of $6, by a boy giving his name as Jones.

**Repeaters.**—The newsboys in many instances "repeated" fearfully at Pittock's banquet boards. After gorging themselves to a wonderful degree at the table they would slip out the front door and in at the side door and be fresh as ever to attack the next table. Their capacities were astonishing.

**The large audience** at the Opera House, on Monday afternoon, were in the melting mood, witnessing the production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Astonishing what a hold this piece has on the affections of all classes of people. It appeals strongly to the heart, and is as fre h and new as when first written, some twenty years ago.

**Very Nearly a Fire.**—About four o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Schoeppe, a resident of the block west of Smithfield street, noticed smoke in his room. He got up to investigate the cause and found that a man named Charles Clifford had left a lighted candle and had him arrested and taken before Mayor Callow, who in default of a fine sent him to the work house for ninety days.

**There** is no end to the list of periodical publications hereabouts. The new one is entitled *Coal Mining*, and is published in Allegheny every month, issuing fresh and bright from the press of the Methodist Book Concern. It is "devoted to and equal to the best of the juvenile sheets of this nature which have recently appeared all over the country, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the public—"especially the young ladies."

**Clergyman Married.**—Our highly esteemed and accomplished ministerial friend, Rev. Wm. Donnelson, ended the old year well by taking to himself a partner for life, on Thursday evening last. The bride, Miss Anna A. Cunningham, we have known and esteemed from childhood, and it is no flattery to say a happy groom to assert that he deserves much credit for the very superior judgment he exercised in the selection of a sharer of his joys and sorrows.

**A Youthful Couple.**—Edward Monagan and Annie Shields, of Donegal township, Butler county, visited the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols about half past ten on New Years day. Years ever for the purpose of getting married. That worthy magistrate having before him the fees of the parties, $25, and finding, on inquire t he ages of the candidates, and found that Edward had attained the age of fifty and Annie fifteen years, the question of the legality having no longer any terrors for him, he at once gave them a permit to travel the balance of their journey through life together.

**We call** attention to the notice, in another column, of the change in the firm of M. Childs & Co. There are in our city few more worthy elements of longer or higher standing, and none, we feel sure, which have more thoroughly obtained public confidence and respect. With Mr. Lowrie Childs the firm sustains a loss which, however, is fully met by the accession of Mr. F. Childs, Jr., a worthy gentleman possess reputations of the highest and most enviable character. To the customers of Messrs. M. Childs & Co. we can say no more than that the new member of the old house has already for years been known to them as the representative of the establishment of which he is now a part. Further recommendation is unnecessary.

**Out-Door Poor of the City.**

Mr. George Fortune, Secretary of the Board of Poor Guardians, informed us that two hundred and twenty-five dollars had been distributed to the out-door poor of the city during yesterday and the day before.

**Drowned.**

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday, on the body of an old man, aged 70 years, named Hamilton Carran, who lived at Natrona, in this county, and was drowned on Monday afternoon last. The old man was endeavoring to draw a cake of ice out of the river, and losing his balance, fell in, and was drowned before help could reach him. The neighborhood heard his cries, and immediately went to the rescue, but were too late to effect his rescue. The body was recovered by Coroner West notified. He visited the scene of the disaster, empanneled a jury, and elicited the above facts. Deceased was a widower and five married daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Bracken, lives near the corner of Fry street and Second avenue in this city.

**An Editor Gone.**

James C. Purdy, Esq., of the editorial staff of the *Chronicle*, was married in Philadelphia on Monday evening last at the residence of the bride's mother, to Miss Fanny, the accomplished daughter of the late Col. John Bingham. That city, we have no very good reason to find fault with our friend James for deserting the ranks of the fraternity of bachelors of the city press, whose number is gradually and painfully growing less, and we assure him he has the best wishes, and the heartiest congratulations of a whole army of friends in this community. He has commenced the year well, and we hope that his example worthy of the imitation of all unmarried young men outside of the journalistic profession. May he and his most excellent bride live long and prosper

**Mastery Report.**

The following is a weekly report of the deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending January 1st 1871, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, health physician:

Accident by burn 1; apoplexy, cerebral 2; compression of brain 1; bronchitis, acute 1; consumption 6; cyanosis; disease of the heart 6; erisipe'as 1; scarlet fever 3; typhoid do 3; dry gangrene 2; inflamation of the lungs 2; old age 4; premature birth 1; still birth 2.

Of the above thorowers under 1 year 9; from 1 to 2, 1; from 2 to 5, 2; from 5 to 10, 2; from 10 to 15, 1; from 20 to 30, 3; from 30 to 40, 3; from 40 to 50, 5; from 60 to 70, 2; from 80 to 90, 2; from 90 to 100, 3; from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90, 3.

Males 18, females 17; white 33; colored 0. Total 35.

**Pittock's Newsboys' Dinner.**

One of the most pleasant features that have marked the celebration of the last twelve New Years days that have come and gone has been the annual dinner spread before the newsboys by John W. Pittock, Esq., one of the present proprietors of the Pittsburgh *Leader*. In accordance with his generous custom our enterprising friend entertained some three hundred and fifty hungry little fellows in Lotte Hall on Monday afternoon. In attendance too, there were present a large number of ladies and gentlemen representing our best classes of society, who enjoyed very much the novelty of the occasion. The dinner was a grand one, fully as good as any to be found at the boards of our first-class hotels on that day, and we need not say that the smiling army of hungry boys did full justice to the meal.

Mr. Pittock's name is a revered one among the newsboys, and he deserves the thanks of the entire community for his generous consideration for a class of boys from among whom he himself emerged into active and prosperous business life. May he never receive his kindness towards those who have few to be kind to him, and may he live long and ever be gratefully recognized as the newsboy's friend and benefactor.

## PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

**The New Organization—The Opening Business for '71—Officers Chosen—Who are Councilmen for the Ensuing Year—What They Did the First Day.**

Monday afternoon, bright and early, the members elect of Pittsburgh Councils found their way to the Council chamber; the older members, to whom "opening day" had lost all its romance, were not quite so brisk, but nearly all managed to be on hand at the designated hour and ready for the day's business.

There was, of course, the usual attendance of others, not members, interested in the proceedings, who contrived to happily divide and fill the lobby of each chamber, giving to the place an appearance of life, if indeed any was wanted further than the brisk activity manifested by the "Fathers."

From the assemblage at two o'clock, by a diligent use of the gavel, Clerk, E. S. MORROW succeeded in separating and calling into their chamber, the members of the

**Select Branch.**

When Mayor Brush handed in the returns, stating that two returns had been presented from the Sixteenth ward.

The certificates were read by Clerk Morrow and all approved—save those of the Sixteenth ward, which were laid over for further consideration.

THE MEMBERS FOR '71.

The roll was then called, when it appeared that the body for the ensuing year consisted or representatives from the different wards as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| FIRST WARD. | THIRTEENTH WARD. |
| *G. W. Coffin, R. | *E. P. Jones, R. |
| Andrew Miller, R. | Richard G. Herron, R. |
| SECOND WARD. | FOURTEENTH WARD. |
| *Edward House, R. | *Isaac Jones, R. |
| W. m. Phillips, R. | Henry Lloyd, R. |
| THIRD WARD. | FIFTEENTH WARD. |
| *Thos. J. Gallagher, R. | *A. H. Ahlborn, D. |
| John Shipton, R. | S. J. Wainwright, R. |
| FOURTH WARD. | SIXTEENTH WARD. |
| *James Littell, R. | *Jas. S. Devlin D. |
| J. R. McCune, R. | |
| FIFTH WARD. | SEVENTEENTH WARD. |
| *John C. McCarthy, D. | *Z. Wainwright, R. |
| Bernard Rafferty, D. | John Chislett, R. |
| SIXTH WARD. | EIGHTEENTH WARD. |
| *Samuel Morrow, R. | *David Kirk, R. |
| Thomas Neely, R. | Thos. Donnelly, D. |
| SEVENTH WARD. | NINETEENTH WARD. |
| *John Wilson, R. | *C. B. Seely, R. |
| Charles Jeremy, R. | P. H. Laufman, R. |
| EIGHTH WARD. | TWENTIETH WARD. |
| *W. H. Glenn, R. | David Aiken, Jr., R. |
| Joseph Marshall, R. | A. H. Gross. |
| NINTH WARD. | 21st WARD. |
| *J. A. Hunneus, R. | *Richard Thompson, R |
| Jos. Lang, D. | Mat. Edwards, R. |
| TENTH WARD. | 22ND WARD. |
| *W. J. Fielding, R. | *John Murdoch, R. |
| J. H. Ahl, D. | J. B. Murray, R. |
| ELEVENTH WARD. | 23RD WARD. |
| *A. A. Kehew, R. | *J. D. Scully, D. |
| J. M. Hoeh, R. | Hill Burgwin, D. |
| TWELFTH WARD. | |
| *Robert Luddell, R. | |

The vote

was cast for two years in 1869, and therefore holding over.

All the members were present except Messrs. Chislett, Coffin, Marshall and Scully.

PRESIDENT CHOSEN.

The election of a President was then taken up.

Mr. MORROW, nominated A. H. Gross, of the 20th ward, and moved his election by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. MORROW was appointed to conduct the President to the chair and administer the oath of office.

Upon assuming the office, Mr. GROSS briefly returned his grateful acknowledgements for the greatness thrust upon him, and expressed the hope that the harmony and good existence of the members in conducting the affairs of the Council, harmoniously and to the best interests of the municipality, would be pleasant.

Mr. EUSTACE S. MORROW was elected Clerk and S. B. Cooper Messenger, by acclamation—and the Select Council was fully organized for business. The Clerk was directed to notify Common Council of the fact.

Messrs. BURGWIN and EDWARDS, upon motion, were appointed to inform Common Council in a joint committee of five, three from C. C., upon a revision of the rules. In C. C. Messrs. Coyle, McCandless and W. B. Negley were appointed.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Sixteenth ward returns were then taken up, and the credentials presented by Messrs. Lissell, Littell, Coffin and Devlin, to investigate the matter and report to Council.

Mr. BURGWIN moved that they be brought up again upon a motion to reconsider made by Mr. KIRK, which elicited a warm discussion, the assertion being made that the signatures to one of the returns was a forgery.

The matter was finally reconsidered and Mr. Scully installed as member and duly sworn in, instead of Mr. Epping. The Committee, however, was continued to investigate the matter and report.

On motion of Mr. LIDDELL, the Mayor was directed to issue a proclamation for a new election for Select and Common Councilmen from the Twelfth ward, there being in the vote a tie between Dr. W. J. Asdale and Mr. John Hancock.

It was decided to have the President's desk removed to the side of the room instead of at the end as at present.

Mr. BURGWIN offered a resolution providing for a joint meeting of Councils Tuesday afternoon, January 3d, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing city officers. Carried. C. C. concurred.

A lengthy discussion sprung up in relation to the selection of seats, and this business was finally deferred until a future meeting.

Adjourned.

**Common Council.**

The members of this branch were all found occupying seats in their chamber at the minutes past two o'clock, when Mr. ARTHURS moved that Mr. Batchelor be called to the chair.

The clerk explained that it was the duty of the former Clerk of Council to preside until the formal organization had been completed.

Clerk MCMASTERS then read the returns showing the election of the following persons, save in the Sixteenth ward, from which two returns had been presented.

| | |
|---|---|
| FIRST WARD. | TWELFTH WARD. |
| Joseph Cohen, R., | J. E. Reed, R. |
| C. Siefferle, R. | W. J. Hammond, R. |
| H. W. Buffum, D. | David Bly, R. |
| SECOND WARD. | Robert Wilson, R. |
| Chas. Hauch, R. | Thos. Rosewell, Jr., R. |
| A. Arthurs, R. | THIRTEENTH WARD. |
| C. McMasters, R. | C. P. Ford, R. |
| D. W. C. Carroll, R. | Samuel Belfore, R. |
| THIRD WARD. | FOURTEENTH WARD. |
| Jos. Shoaff, R. | John Flemming, R. |
| David Sims, R. | Evan Jones, R. |
| B. Gallauth, R. | H. F. Anderson, R. |
| FOURTH WARD. | Simon Drum, R. |
| Jas. Verner, R. | FIFTEENTH WARD. |
| Gilbert Follansbee, R. | J. J. Albeitz, R. |
| John M. Snare, R. | Wm. Black, R. |
| FIFTH WARD. | A. Dietrich, R. |
| W. J. Gilmore, R. | Wm. McKim, R. |
| Jas. Corrie, D. | SIXTEENTH WARD. |
| SIXTH WARD. | Robert Watson, R. |
| Jos. Dickey, R. | Contested. |
| SEVENTH WARD. | SEVENTEENTH WARD. |
| Henry Meyer, R. | W. C. Brown, R. |
| Daniel Kinzer, R. | C. Miller, R. |
| Peter Dolan, D. | A. Scott, R. |
| SEVENTH WARD. | EIGHTEENTH WARD. |
| David L. Fleming, R. | H. P. Jones, D. |
| M. Sanderson, R. | J. Lageman, D. |
| John Lowery, R. | NINETEENTH WARD. |
| EIGHTH WARD. | H. Torrance, R. |
| Geo. B. Hawkins, R. | Frank Ardary, R. |
| Geo. Booth, R. | TWENTIETH WARD. |
| Jno. Moore, R. | W. A. Morgan, R. |
| NINTH WARD. | W. R. Negley, R. |
| Jno. Froelich, R. | TWENTY-FIRST WARD. |
| F. X. Raible, D. | Contested. |
| Isaac Rees. | Charles Hanbel, D. |
| TENTH WARD. | TWENTY-SECOND WA'D |
| J. Lappas, D. | A. M. Brown, R. |
| M. Wachter, R. | Lewis J. Fleming, R. |
| ELEVENTH WARD. | TWENTY-THIRD WARD. |
| J. W. Oliver, Jr., R. | J. W. Oliver, Sr., R. |
| A. G. McCandless, R. | Frank Kohne, R. |
| T. A. Rowley, R. | |

THE CONTESTED WARD.

The returns were all approved without comment save those of the Sixteenth ward were read. There were two from this ward, one of which showed Mr. Roland H. Smith to be elected, and the other, Mr. George McCoy. Upon both tickets the name of Mr. Robert Watson also appeared, in regard to whose election considerable doubt was raised. Mr. Smith's certificate was signed by the full election Board, and accredited him with 1 vote.

Mr McCoy's was signed but by the Judge and Inspector, but it was asserted that these were the only ones in any of hungry boys did full justice to the meal.

Mr. Pittock's name is a revered one among the newsboys, and he deserves the thanks of the entire community for his generous consideration for a class of boys from among whom he himself emerged into active and prosperous business life. May he never receive his kindness towards those who have few to be kind to him, and may he live long and ever be gratefully recognized as the newsboy's friend and benefactor.

## REFORMING THE YOUNG.

**House of Refuge—Annual Meeting of the Contributors Yesterday—What was Accomplished—Election of Officers—Account of Their Work—The Board of Managers.**

Monday morning, at ten o'clock, the Contributors to the House of Refuge, held their seventeenth annual meeting at their office on Fourth avenue.

John E. Parke was chosen Chairman and Charles L. Martin, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The report of President WM. DILWORTH was presented, which after referring for detailed information to the reports of the officers notes the fact that during the year the Board with a view of reducing the expenses of the institution had closed the "Algeo House." in which the younger girls were domiciled, thus dispensing with the officers required for that building.

Attention was directed to the report of the Committee appointed to attend the "National Congress on Penitentiary and Prison Reform" held in Cincinnati last October. Allusion was made in it to the recommendation made in the President's annual report for 1869, referring to the disposal of the property of the Institution, and the necessary funds, and thus adopting the "Family or Congregating System," which in other States had proved superior to other systems of discipline. The matter was referred to the earnest attention of the Board and action recommended, believing that the necessary authority might be secured from the Legislature, to carry out the plan, selling the Refuge property, and building a farm, with the necessary buildings.

The State Board of Charities had visited the Institution during the year, and every opportunity had been given them to become thoroughly conversant with the workings of the Institution.

The officers of the Institution had all performed their duties faithfully and to the satisfaction of the managers.

The report closes: "Having attained the age of four score years, a period in life that necessitates my retirance from active participation in the affairs of the Institution, I take this opportunity to express my acknowledgement of the uniform courtesy and forbearance extended to ward me by the members of the Board.

During the thirteen years of connection with the Institution it is a source of gratification to me to know that no unkind word or act has ever disturbed the cordial relations which have existed between myself and those associated with me in the management. The majority of those who were identified with the Institution in the early period of its history have gone peacefully to their eternal rest. We have an abiding faith that as one another are called away God will send forth other laborers into His vineyard, earnest workers, full of sympathy love, and good works will be found to continue unceasingly for the promotion of the interests of the Institution and the welfare of its inmates.

The report was accepted.

The Superintendent's report was also submitted. It was a very voluminous paper, giving in detail a complete record of the workings of the institution, and a review of its past history. It commences with a statement showing the

NUMBER OF INMATES

in the House at the close of the year, and those discharged, etc., as follows:

| | Rcd. | Dis. | Rem. |
|---|---|---|---|
| White boys | 106 | 83 | 153 |
| White girls | 50 | 27 | 90 |
| Colored boys | 9 | 1 | 19 |
| Colored girls | 3 | 10 | 7 |
| Total | 148 | 137 | 269 |

Those received during the year, came 87 from Allegheny county, 26 from Armstrong, 2 Beaver, 1 Butler, 8 Crawford, 6 Erie, 2 Elk, 6 Lawrence, 1 Mercer, 1 McKean, 6 Venango, 1 Washington, 2 Warren, 1 Westmoreland. Of these, 45 could not read or write, 30 could read only, 49 could read and write. The offenses for which they were committed were, for larceny 1, incorrigibility 18, larceny 19, rape 1, vagrancy 1, vicious conduct 10. Of their nativity, 85 were born in America, 63 were of foreigners, and the remainder from other States; 106 were committed by magistrates and 42 by Court. The average age of the boys admitted was 13, and the girls, 12. The average number of inmates during the year 1870, was 274 and the smallest number 213.

PROCEEDS OF LABOR.

During the year, $2,121.85 worth of work was done by the inmates, the net proceeds of which were $967.39—after deducting salaries and cost of material.

The health of the inmates for 1870 was good; only two deaths occurred.

The plan of having each inmate employed in an Industrial School had been found to work well and was an efficient method of discipline.

The boys of the brass band had been allowed to visit the city occasionally to play, &c., and had never betrayed the confidence reposed in them.

Sabbath religious exercises were held, and it was difficult to find a more attentive congregation.

GOOD DISCIPLINE

had been satisfactory. Obedience to law was taught. This obedience was obtained by mild measures if possible, but if *unc hange obtained* by the use of the strict but not severe; never to permit kindness to degenerate into weak indulgence. This plan had been found to work well, and there had been but little occasion for coercion. The outward discipline of the Refuge was powerful as a means of good, but the inward life was reducing permanent results. The heart must be touched, and this was the aim of the managers of the institution.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

In the boys' school, in charge of J. G. McElhany, there were 122 boys enrolled, an increase of 15 since the last report. 81 had been admitted and 108 discharged. The school was divided into two departments and four divisions. In the first department were the three divisions composed of the older and larger boys, and two sessions of school—two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon. The second department is the younger boys, who occupy a separate apartment, and have one session—three and a half hours in the afternoon. The advance of the pupils had been as rapid as could be expected, although the grade in 1870 was not quite as high as the previous year.

GIRLS SCHOOL.

This was in charge of Miss Sarah Byington, there were 52 pupils in attendance during the last report, 33 were admitted and 37 discharged.

The school is divided in the same manner as the boys, and subject to about the same regulations in hours and class of studies. In addition, the girls have memorized and recited large portions of Scripture—some girls learning as many as fourteen to fifteen hundred verses during the year. They are fond of singing and have learned a number of pieces under the instruction of the organist, Miss Mary Peace.

In both schools the studies embrace all that will give to the pupils a thorough elementary education in the English branches.

THE LIBRARY

is in charge of Mr. W. J. Thompson, and for the boys consists of 1,000 volumes, the gift of 350. During the year in both departments 150 volumes were secured. They had access to the library daily, and a general reading room privilege. There is also a "reading room" into which the pupils are allowed to gather after the evening and have the privilege of the charge of the Superintendent, where they spend a short time in reading. This is the only interval they have for this, and the Librarian recommends that some special time be set apart for the reading.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Dr. W. H. Daly reported that during the year considerable sickness had prevailed in the institution. There had been reported cases of diphtheria, measles, relapsing and typhoid fever, although the mortality had been less than usual. There were only two deaths and these were from consumption.

The statistics compiled for several years showed that a large proportion of the children admitted into the institution had the germs of hereditary consumption engrafted upon their constitutions. The physician, therefore, recommends a change in manufacturing to agricultural employment as a means of benefitting the health of the inmates of the Refuge.

During January, 1870, there had made their appearance, but it had not been contagious. It was followed with diptheria and about May the measles made its appearance, and followed by the admission of a boy who had them. Two weeks after he was admitted the disease broke out and continued for six weeks. It succeeded by relapsing fever. In August came typhoid fever and remittent; of the latter 11 had recovered and the only fatal cases were those from consumption. During the year the Physician made 156 professional visits, an average of three each day, and the average of eight patients at each visit.

The reports were referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Parke, Avery, Martin and Ringwalt, for publication, who were authorized to have the usual number of copies printed.

Messrs. Charles L. Martin and H. L. Ringwalt were appointed tellers to conduct the election, and on motion it was decided to close the polls at 12 M. noon.

The voting then commenced, and resulted in the election of the following

BOARD FOR 1871.

President, James M. Cooper; Vice President, John Phillips; Secretary, James H. D. Moorhead; Treasurer, Calvin Adams; Managers, T. J. Bigham, B. L. Fahnestock, G. L. B. Fetterman, J. J. Gillespie, Wm. A. Herron, Joseph Kirkpatrick, John M. Kirkpatrick, S. S. Patrick, Wm. Rhinehart, James Schoonmaker, Thos. Wightman and Christian Yeager.

The meeting then adjourned.

**A New College.**

A report is being extensively circulated in certain quarters, that the United Presbyterians in the vicinity are about to establish a new college. We do not know that the matter has received a definite shape, but we have heard it talked of quite freely during the past week. Canonsburg and Newickley are spoken of as the sites for the new institution. It is said that great inducements are being held out if the college should be selected. The buildings in that town, which have been used for many years as mills for manufacturing, together with that portion of the endowment which belongs to Jefferson College, will, it said, be handed over for the college, provided that place should be selected as the site. We have also heard that a very wealthy and liberal United Presbyterian, whose name we are not at liberty to mention, has offered to donate some forty or fifty thousand dollars as either a nucleus for the new or a ready cash to the new college. We know the gentleman referred to well. He is abundantly able to donate five times that amount, and if he has said it he will do it, and more than that we are informed he is anxious to do it. As we said above, the matter has not assumed a tangible form as yet, but from what we have heard we would not be astonished to hear that a charter for the same has been applied to for a charter. If the wealthy gentleman who has made the liberal offer referred to, has thrown his heart into the matter, he will carry it through single handed, for he never allows anything to fail that he takes in hand, if money can secure its success. But we understand that others have talked and offered to do liberally in the matter. Such an institution, established and brought into life by this large and influential religious body, would, in this locality, one of its strongest holds, receive liberal patronage.

**Fine Candies and Fruits.**

Mr. George Beaven, 112 Federal street, Allegheny, keeps most decidedly, one of the largest and choicest assortments of fruits and candies of any establishment in the two cities. Mr. Beaven is a practical and experienced confectioner, manufactures all his own candies, and uses nothing in their manufacture but the best and purest sugar and syrups. His candies are entirely free from all deleterious substances, as his numerous patrons all testify. He keeps on hand constantly a large stock of the very best domestic and imported fruit. But it is not necessary that we should speak in commendation of his stock, as it speaks for itself, and receives the best proof of its purity and superiority in the fact that Mr. Beaven has from small beginning, built up one of the largest trades of the kind in the two cities. His prices to are very low. Let those who have not, go and judge for themselves, and we guarantee they will not be disappointed. Remember the name and place, George Beaven, 112 Federal street, Allegheny.

## ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

**Organization—Re-election of President McBrier in select, and Hon. Alfred Slack in Common Council.**

The members elect of Allegheny Councils, and those holding over met yesterday morning, in their respective chambers, for organization.

In the Select branch, on motion of John Mcgraw, Esq., George D. Riddle, Esq., was called to the chair, and Messrs. J. C. Patterson and S. C. Schoyer were elected clerks.

In the absence of the election returns, which were being read in the Common branch, the members elect were required to produce their election certificates, which they did.

On motion of Mr. MEGRAW, James McBrier, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and was conducted to his seat, when the oath of office was administered. He returned his thanks to the members for this additional proof of their regard, and called their earnest attention to the fact stated in the Water Superintendent's annual report, at the close of the last year, viz., the supply of water is only about equal to the daily consumption, and in case of accidents, the city might be put to be without this very necessary and indispensable article. He hoped it would receive prompt and earnest attention, as the expenditure must sooner or later be made, and it was probably wise to make the improvements before the actual necessity arose to drive them to it.

After concluding his remarks, President McBrier administered the oath to the new members, the elections held in the First and Ninth wards, two Select Councilmen being chosen in each, and under the city charter the two having the highest vote is entitled to the long term. Messrs. S. C. Schoyer, in the First, and D. Mathias, of the Ninth, having received the largest number of votes were accordingly entitled to the long term.

On motion of Mr. HALL, Mr. J. R. Oxley was elected clerk, and A. Hasselbaugh, messenger.

On motion of Mr. J. J. PATTERSON, the rules were amended by making the standing committees contain nine members, five in Common and four in Select, instead of seven as heretofore. He further moved to refer the book of rules of the late body to a special committee of five, three from Common and two from Select, to make such amendments as are required to harmonize with the provisions of the new city charter, etc. Messrs. Riddle and Schoyer were appointed on such committee from Select branch.

On motion of Mr. RIDDLE the Mayor was notified that Councils were ready to go into joint session for the purpose of having the oath of office administered to the new Board of Directors of the Poor.

In Select an ordinance was passed fixing the time for electing city officers on the Tuesday following the organization of Councils.

On motion adjourned.

The next meeting for business will be held on the second Thursday of February.

**Common Council.**

A few minutes after ten o'clock, Mr. HASTINGS to the chair, and called this branch to order, when Mr. MCNEILL, of the Fourth ward, was called to preside, and Mr. J. E. R. DALZELL, W. H. HUNTER and W. H. VOEGTLY appointed Secretaries.

The President announced the first business in order, the reading of the returns.

This part of the business was conducted by Secretary Voegtly.

The returns were approved, and the election of a President was then taken up.

Mr. HASTINGS nominated Alfred SLACK of the Second ward, and moved his election by acclamation, which was unanimously declared.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Mr. SLACK briefly returned his thanks for the compliment, expressed the hope that he might prove worthy of the confidence and that the harmony and good feeling which had always marked their intercourse as Councilmen, might prevail throughout the year.

The President was then sworn in by Mr. MCNEILL, which was followed with the administering of the oath of office to the other members, by the President. Mr. G. H. READ of the Sixth ward, was the only absentee.

Mr. Robert Dilworth, upon motion of Mr. COYLEY, was unanimously elected Clerk and returned his grateful acknowledgements for the favor.

The veteran, Mercury of former Councils, A. M. Russelbaugh, was put through as Messenger, without opposition.

Mr. MCNEILL, offered an ordinance, fixing Tuesday following the organization, as a time for holding the elections. Read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

After some informal discussion, it was decided to allow members to retain their seats, occupied by their predecessors and provide new desks for the members from the new Ninth ward.

Messrs. McNeill, Gilleland and Voegtly were appointed to represent C. C. in the joint committee on revision of the rules.

Common Council met in joint session with Select Council for the purpose of qualifying the new members of the Board of Poor Directors.

Following the joint session they returned to their chamber and adjourned.

**Joint Session.**

Immediately thereafter Councils met in joint session, when the following gentlemen were qualified as boss, having been elected Directors of the Poor:

First ward—Thos. Scandrett.

Second ward—John Brown, Jr.

Third ward—George Gerst.

Fourth ward—John Dean.

Fifth ward—George A. Parkin.

Sixth ward—John Speer.

Seventh ward—Martin Ley.

Eighth ward—Jacob Eggers.

"Holding over from last year."

His Honor Mayor McCleary then administered the oath of office to the new members. Joint session then adjourned. Gerst.

## GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

**First Meeting of the Year—The Regular Report—Business Done—The "Pan Handle" Financial Matters, &c.**

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held at the office of Mr. George Fortune, Secretary, yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock.

The members present were: President Dougherty, Chairman; Harbison, Hays, Kincaid, Sweitzer, Shaw and Torrence.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

In regard to the settlement of the question of the County House lands, Mr. Guardian Dougherty announced that he had received letters on their letter to the Managers of the House of November 15th, 1870.

Mr. Fortune read a communication from W. D. Patterson, Superintendent of the Farm, recommending the erection of a high close fence on the line of the road, enclosing the poor, and also a new cow house. His amendment provided for the complete abolition of corporal punishment.

A lengthy discussion ensued—quite spicy at times—and several amendments were offered but voted down and the original motion adopted.

The Secretary presented the monthly pay roll, amounting to $1,000, and it was filed.

The President, Mr. King, made a few closing remarks thanking the members for their courtesy, and left the chair to him as presiding officer during the year. He left the Chair with the kindliest feelings toward all and hoped that the feeling was reciprocated.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

**Meeting of the Board of Health.**

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health was held at their rooms on Fourth avenue, Tuesday, January 3d, 1871.

Members present—Messrs. King, Edwards, Albeitz, Hays, House and McCandless.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, Dr. McCandless was called to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Albeitz, Secretary, read the following reports.

Report of Mr. Crosby Gray, Health Officer:

To the Board of Health of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: I would respectfully submit the following report for the month of December, 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of nuisances abated | 20 |
| " persons notified | 17 |
| Number of permits granted, at fifty cents each | 31 |
| Amount received for permits | $15 50 |
| Expenditures during the month | 11 00 |
| | $4 50 |

Number of births reported for the month of November 246

Number of deaths reported for the month of December 161

Respectfully submitted.

CROSBY GRAY, Health Officer.

Accepted and ordered to be filed.

Mr. John McFaden assistant Health officer, reported as follows:

To the members and President of the Board of Health,

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the month of December 1870.

Number of notices served to abate nuisances 32; Number of visits to enquire into nuisances, 43; all of which is respectfully submitted.

| | |
|---|---|
| " " visits paid | 50 |
| " " patients | 4 |

Assistant Health Officer.

Accepted and ordered to be filed.

REPORT OF THE MEAT INSPECTOR.

Mr. Thomas W. Lindsay, Meat Inspector, reported as follows for the months of November and December, 1870:

The number of animals visited daily during the months of November and December were the same as in my last report, with the addition of three new shops, classified as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 | 24 |
| No. 2 | 43 |
| No. 3 | 10 |
| Total | 77 |

I condemned one beef at a slaughter house in East Liberty, it being bruised and totally unfit for use; six calves, the property of farmers, as unfit for market on account of age, and six hogs unfit for market on account of their bruised condition. I also condemned during the week October 27th, Thanksgiving Day, 111 turkeys, 213 chickens, and a lot of other dressed poultry completely spoiled on account of having been kept too long on hand.

The following will show the stock arrivals and the condition of the same, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, for the months of November and December:

November.—Cattle, 15,883, decrease from month of October, 6,057; dead, 3, Hogs, 75,440, increase over month of October, 9,886; dead, 300. Sheep, 61,480, decrease from month of October 4,138; dead, 100.

December.—Cattle, 16,693, increase over month of November, 677; dead, 7. Hogs, 76,980, increase over month of November, 1,466; dead, 300. Sheep, 58,190, decrease from month of November, 3,290; dead, 120.

The cause of the death of the above stock was from abuse received during transportation.

THOMAS J. LINDSAY.
Meat Inspector.

Bills were presented from sundry parties for material and labor amounting in the aggregate to $427.66.

Warrants were ordered to be drawn for their payment.

Warrants were also ordered to be drawn for the salaries of the Health officers.

Mr. House moved that the Health officers be instructed to look out a new lease for the rooms now occupied by them on the same terms as last year.

Mr. Gray reported that Mr. McCarty is discharging the duties of cess-pool cleaner in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Health. Messrs. Friend Morgan & Co., he reported, are not complying with the regulations.

Mr. House stated that as he had seen it stated in the public papers, that Mr. McCarty had been made exorbitant charges for the cleaning of cess-pools, that the citizens be notified to make any complaints they may have to the Health officers.

Mr. Edwards modified the above by substituting that the Board at their next meeting, will hear special complaints against any persons to whom they have given permits.

Mr. House moved that the Health Officer be instructed to prepare a statement of the status of all suits instituted by this Board. Carried.

A communication was read from W. C. McCarthy, asking for a renewal of his license. Granted.

On motion of Mr. House, the Board adjourned to meet on Thursday, Feb. 2d, 1871.

Mr. Gray, Health Officer, desires to call the attention of ministers and magistrates to the fact that their return of marriages for the quarter ending December 31st, 1870, is overdue. He also notifies physicians and midwives that their reports of births for the month of December has not yet been presented, and requests that they will make them forthwith.

**Personals.**

MAJOR W. M. DAGGETT has been tendered an important position in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, which he will probably accept.

JAMES MCLAIN, Esq., has been appointed by the County Commissioners, Mercantile Appraiser for the county. No better or more judicious selection could have been made.

MR. F. C. GEIS, a very worthy clerk of the Postoffice, who has been off duty for a month or so past at the late Lawrenceville fire, was on New Year's day presented with a purse containing over two dollars in greenbacks by his fellow clerks of the Postoffice. That was a generous, creditable and considerate gift.

WE are glad to announce that our very worthy friend, W. H. McCleary, Esq., has been reappointed Clerk to the County Commissioners. This will be his seventh term in office, a fact that speaks volumes in his pra